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## FRICITION RUMORS IN COUNCILS OF ALLIES DEPLORED

United States Officials See in  
Publication of Voluntary State-  
ments a Mischievous and Dan-  
gerous Thrust at Harmony

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Administration officials deplore the publication of reports by unofficial investigators or observers to the effect that there is widespread jealousy of General Pershing among French and British Army officers and a growing animosity against the United States among French and British politicians. It is pointed out that no more mischievous impression could be spread abroad on the eve of the President's mission than one which would serve to cause a lessening of that complete confidence which is essential now for the establishment of peace on a permanent basis.

From the standpoint of the American people, while it is true that the country is on tip-toe at the moment and waiting to be informed on many features of the pending participation of this country in the settlement of world affairs, administration officials feel that the present situation, due to the habit of the President of holding himself aloof, is only complicated by the discussion of international gossip.

As for the truth of the reports that British and French officers are jealous of General Pershing, Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, is authorized for the emphatic declaration that in all his observations during his two visits on the battlefield he saw only the utmost cordiality in the attitude of Marshal Foch and General Haig toward General Pershing.

As for the anxiety observable here concerning the exact status of the United States in the forthcoming negotiations, the disposition is apparent to wait calmly for the utterance of the President in Congress on Monday, when it is taken for granted that he will make known many things which the country wants to know.

## Foreign-Language Papers

United States Senate to Investigate  
Their Relation to Foreign Propaganda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—At the investigation of the spreading of German propaganda in the United States which is to be begun by the Senate committee next week special attention will be paid to the part played by the foreign language newspapers, according to Alfred L. Becker, deputy state attorney-general, who has forwarded to the Washington authorities the evidence which he has been gathering for some time.

It is believed that Louis N. Hammerling, president of the American Association of Foreign-Language Newspapers, will be called as a witness, also Arthur Gabriel, for a time vice-president of that organization, and Charles Nagel, formerly Secretary of Commerce and Labor, said to have been paid \$500 a month for contributing two articles to The American Leader, one of the papers published by Hammerling's association.

Mr. Becker announced that it was Hammerling's association that arranged for the publication of the \$205,000 German propaganda in some 800 newspapers' advertisements, urging foreign workmen to stop making munitions, which was heralded "An Appeal to the American People." Mr. Becker states that 50 per cent of the men whom he has examined as signers of this docket have declared their names were appended to it without their consent, also that Hammerling admitted giving receipts for the money to Dr. Albert, financial attaché of the German Embassy, although the money had been paid over to him by Dr. Edward A. Rumely.

According to the testimony of Arthur Gabriel, Bernstorff visited Hammerling in his office, and Boy-ed was in communication with him and also in communication by telephone. Gabriel also testified to having been sent to investigate working conditions, wages and the footing of the workmen at the Bethlehem Steel works, and that other investigators had been sent on similar errands to other munitions plants; also that money for some of Hammerling's enterprises came directly from the Hamburg-American or Northern German Lloyd people.

Hammerling, who was recently given a contract by the Creel Committee on Public Information to place the advertising for the government picture "Under Four Flags" in foreign-language papers, denies that he is pro-German and declares that he is a loyal citizen of the United States.

## BRITISH EXTENSION OF GENERAL SERVICE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The War Office announces a scheme of extended general service in the army to provide men for overseas garrisons and the necessary home reserves, the extension period being two, three and four years, with corresponding bounties and special furlough provided.

## FORMAL ABDICATION OF KAISER DEMANDED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday).—A Berlin dispatch states that the new government has telegraphed to the former Kaiser demanding formal abdication documents both from him and from the former Crown Prince.

## ADMIRAL'S TRIBUTE TO AMERICAN HELP

Lord Jellicoe Declares That  
United States Army and Navy  
Turned the Scale in the Course  
of War at Critical Moment

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—Lord Jellicoe, who was a guest at the American Thanksgiving dinner at the Lyceum Club yesterday, paid tribute to the great assistance the American Navy had rendered the allied cause, and said he thought it was not sufficiently accentuated that it was the United States Navy and Army that had turned the scale in the war. Last spring, he declared, was a very critical time, and had it not been for American assistance, he was not quite sure what the consequence to Great Britain would have been.

It was the American Navy's assistance that rendered the convoy system possible, and it was that system which had very largely saved the situation.

The American Navy also rendered great assistance in the anti-submarine offensive operations. Since America's magnificent battle squadron joined the Grand Fleet, he continued, comradeship had grown up between the two fleets, which would permanently endure. He added that he thought Sir William Robertson was right when he said that until the nation went down on its knees, they would not win, and he hoped Great Britain and the United States would think of the victories vouchsafed their arms as vouchsafed by Almighty God.

## Reconstruction in France

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—The transformation of the Ministry of Armaments into the Ministry of National Reconstruction is being considered by the government. M. Loucheur, it is stated, will be appointed head of the new department.

PARIS, France (Friday).—(Havas).—A government commission will be created shortly to deal especially with questions of demobilization, Le Matin announces. The offices of Under-Secretary for Aviation and Under-Secretary for Commerce, Le Journal says, will be abolished.

## French Honor for Belgium

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—On the occasion of King Albert's visit to Paris the Belgian legation will be raised to the status of an embassy.

## Question of Austrian Fleet

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Wednesday).—A Corfu communication to the Corriere d'Italia claims reliable authority for the statement that a naval inter-allied committee may soon meet in Rome to decide the best way of executing the naval conditions of the armistice with Austria, and Italy will be entrusted with the receiving of the Austrian vessels.

Further, regarding the Austrian torpedo boat 77, which has reached Corfu flying the Jugo-Slav flag and claiming that the Allies asked it to go there, the Corriere d'Italia declares that the real facts are that the Paris wireless invited it to go flying the white flag and to put itself at the disposal of the commander of the allied forces.

The King has decorated the Italian naval officers who destroyed the Austrian dreadnaught Viribus Unitis at Pola.

## British Admiralty Orders

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The Admiralty and Air Ministry announce that it should be generally understood that the situation does not admit of release from service of any officers or men except on such special grounds as heretofore.

## Brussels Legation Reoccupied

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium, formally notified the State Department on Friday of his reoccupation of the legation at Brussels, relieving the Spanish Minister, who cared for American interests during the German occupation.

## German Coin Excluded

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—The government has issued a decree prohibiting the importation of German bank notes, coins or any other monetary medium.

## British Troops Advance

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The text of an official communication issued tonight reads:

"Our forward troops have reached the German frontier between the neighborhood of Beho and Stavelot. The number of German guns which have passed into our possession since Nov. 11 exceeds 1400."

## UNIONISTS SUPPORT COALITION LEADER

Mr. Bonar Law Says Parties to  
Coalition Aim to Handle Re-  
construction Problems With  
Open Mind as They Arise

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

GLASGOW, Scotland (Wednesday).—In his speech at Glasgow opening the election campaign in Scotland, Mr. Bonar Law devoted himself chiefly to clearing up points regarding the Coalition position. During the war, he said, there never was in British history a government more united in aims and action than the existing government had been, and whatever success they had won was due to that unity of purpose, and now, confronted with the problems of peace, they saw no other combination which seemed to them more likely to deal with these problems satisfactorily. Hence, the only possible course was to ask the electors to give them power to do so.

As to the charge that they were depriving the soldiers of the power to vote by appealing to the country now, he said that the government representative responsible for the arrangements assured him that at least 85 per cent of the fighting men entitled to vote would be able to do so.

Again, regarding the criticism of the action taken by Mr. Lloyd George and himself in endorsing the Coalition candidatures, he argued that the only reason why party leaders had not followed a similar course previously was that it was unnecessary in ordinary elections fought on party lines.

In the present instance, what they as a government asked of the electors was not to return Conservatives or Liberals or Labor, but to return men who would support the government's work. It did not mean that they expected the candidates to come pledged to support anything they proposed. That was ridiculous. What they did ask was that candidates should come, not as delegates pledged to support one policy alone. The stupendous and exacting problems confronting them were so numerous and so impossible of definition now, that no Parliament could be returned on a basis of pledged delegates.

What the Coalition leaders asked of candidates was to come with the intention and desire to support the present government. If they honestly could, in the last Parliament, many who desired to win did not win, and consider the present government the best instrument for the purpose, and while he did not blame them, nobody had a right to blame the Coalition leaders either if they tried to secure a Parliament with a majority which not only favored the objects the government aimed at, but believed the government was the one best fitted for securing them.

Turning to survey the Coalition's views on the reconstruction policy, which he admitted were necessarily largely generalities, Mr. Bonar Law was particularly careful to make the position clear regarding the fiscal policy. Mr. Lloyd George, in a letter to him, had said that production must be kept up. "Once you have admitted that it is your aim," Mr. Bonar Law continued, "we have a perfectly open mind to deal with the best method of doing it, just as in every war problem, we have dealt with every method of handling it without regard to previous convictions or bias. That is what we have got to do."

"It does not mean in the least that what I intended in accepting that letter was to say in the back of my mind, 'I have always believed in tariffs. Unless, when the time comes, you have a tariff, you and I part company.' Now does it mean on Mr. Lloyd George's part that he intended to say, 'I have an open mind, but when the time comes, there are limitations to that open mind.' It does not mean anything of the kind. It means simply this. We both know that, unless production is kept up, the standard of living and wages cannot be kept up, and in one way or another we shall see that production is maintained at the utmost in this country."

Continuing, Mr. Bonar Law refuted the charges that Mr. Lloyd George had sold himself to the Unionists, or that the latter were all reactionaries, and that their present interest in social questions was merely assumed by Mr. Lloyd George. He quoted an old speech of his own recalling how Benjamin Disraeli preached that the Conservative Party should be a national party and raise the condition of the masses, and declared that he had changed only in one respect, namely in the view that he now thought it possible there was a present opportunity such as had never occurred before of doing quickly without disturbance what in ordinary circumstances it would take a generation to do.

## Mr. Henderson's Attitude

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—Simultaneously with Mr. Bonar Law's statement yesterday, pronouncements in Labor and Liberal quarters helped further to indicate the lines upon which the election will be fought. In the first place, Mr. Arthur Henderson issued an election address which, after

declaring his loyalty to the full Labor program of reconstruction, insists that an era of class strife, of strikes, wage disputes and embittered relations between capital and labor must be avoided.

In an interview which he also granted yesterday, Mr. Henderson said that the Labor Party would support the new government so far as its policy and program permitted, and had no sympathy, so far as he knew, with what is generally understood to be Bolshevism. The revolutionary tendency must be combated, not by force or fine phrases, but by impressing the working classes with the possibility of attaining their ideals of social justice and economic freedom through direct parliamentary representation. Meanwhile, Mr. Reginald McKenna, one of Mr. Asquith's lieutenants, declared at Pontypool yesterday that he was a Liberal, and if the Coalition Government carried out the Liberal policy, based on Liberal doctrine, he was a Coalitionist, but if its policy and doctrines were Conservative, then he was not a Coalitionist. With a great deal of the Coalitionist program he was in full sympathy, but it was more remarkable for its omissions than its contents, and he wanted to hear about such immediate problems as pensions, high prices and conscription.

## COAL MONOPOLY IN THE UNITED STATES

Practically All the Witnesses  
Giving Testimony Before Sen-  
ate Committee Are Unanimous  
on Control Exercised by Trust

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Practically all the witnesses who have thus far testified before the Senate Committee on Manufactures have been unanimous on one point, namely, that almost all the domestic coal in the United States is controlled by a combination of half a dozen railroad companies whose primary aim is not to produce coal, but to keep up prices and to keep them continually mounting.

It has further been proved that under existing conditions, and with these companies controlling coal lands, competition is impossible and individual colliers can make no headway against the existing trust, whose monthly and quarterly circulars dictate and set the price of coal.

In precisely the same way as the Food Administration failed to control the packers or to break their monopoly of the nation's foodstuffs, the Fuel Administration has failed to exercise anything like control of the coal barons. In both cases whatever was accomplished was by cooperation and understanding, and not by the exercise of the federal power. The anthracite coal operators, and not the Fuel Administration, fixed the price of coal, and this may account for the fact that the dwellers of the poorer New York tenements are now paying less than \$14 a ton for coal bought in 100-pound sacks or by the bucketful.

In precisely the same way as the Senate undertook to control the packers, it is now indicated that legislation will be introduced to break up the coal barons' monopoly. It is safe to say that the influence of the Progressive Republicans in the new Congress will lend impetus to the campaign to give the federal government some measure of control over the natural resources of the country.

At the request of the committee investigating the coal situation, William Wilhelm, an attorney of Pennsylvania, who gave the committee much information concerning methods whereby the large companies exercise complete control, introduced into the official record on Friday the text of three bills which he declared would go a long way to break up the monopoly. Congress, he said, should pass laws along the following lines:

"1. An act to prevent interstate transportation companies from carrying anthracite coal upon which the total sum paid by the operating lessee in royalty, commission, or bonus, exceeds 50 cents a ton.

"2. An act to prevent interstate transportation companies from carrying anthracite coal for operating lessees who failed to develop the properties held by them under lease for five years or more.

"3. An act to prevent interstate transportation companies from carrying anthracite coal of companies that prevent independent operators and operating lessees from mining adjacent territory that can be mined to the best advantage by such independent operators or operating lessees."

## NEW CANADIAN LINE TO INDIA PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—The Canadian Robert Dollar Company, which has made this its home port, following its removal from San Francisco, announces the intention to increase its capitalization from \$50,000 to \$2,000,000, owing to the great increase in business and the excellent prospects of the company. It also announces the establishment of permanent offices at Singapore, as the center for the Orient trade. It is understood, although not officially confirmed, that the company will inaugurate a mail service from Vancouver to India in the near future.

## PRESIDENT NAMES PEACE DELEGATION

Mr. Wilson Will Himself Lead  
Members from United States,  
Which May Cause Extension  
of His Absence from Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Late on Friday night President Wilson announced the names of the delegates who are to represent the United States at the Peace Conference. The list comprises President Wilson himself, who will head the delegation; Robert Lansing, Secretary of State; Henry M. White, former United States Ambassador to France; Col. Edward M. House, and Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.

In issuing this formal and official announcement it was explained that it had not been possible to make the complete representation of the United States public at an earlier date, because the number of representatives of each of the belligerents was to be decided until a day or two ago.

The President was engaged all of Friday in arranging his affairs preparatory to his journey and in settling matters of state that must be cared for previous to his departure. It is understood his address to Congress is completed. It will deal, in a general way, with the new station the United States has taken as a world power due to her participation in the world war. The 14 fundamentals laid down by the President in his address of Jan. 8 will be amplified, but as to matters of detail in the settlement between nations, it is explained that he can hardly discuss them, as they are more or less of a controversial character.

Henry White has to his credit a notable record as a diplomatist, having served as Ambassador to France from 1907 to 1909, and as Ambassador to Italy from 1905 to 1907. He served as secretary of the American embassy in London from 1897 to 1905. Mr. White is the Republican member of the delegation, but as he has not been active in the councils of the party, his selection cannot be regarded as calculated to reassure the opposition to the administration that their views are to be represented at the peace table. Mr. White spent most of his life in the performance of official duties abroad, and was little identified with party politics.

Gen. Tasker H. Bliss was probably chosen because of his close connection with the Inter-Allied Council at Versailles, where he took a notable part in bringing about the unified command which enabled Marshal Foch to undertake successfully his great attack which ended in the complete defeat of the German military machine. He is now in France, and in close touch with the military situation, which resulted from the armistice. He is a member of the General Staff of the United States, and has been assistant chief of staff since 1915. Prior to that time he commanded the Southern Division. He is one of the best known and most popular officers in the American Army.

The fact that the President is to head the delegation leads to the belief that his stay at the Peace Conference is to be more extended than was originally anticipated or thought possible in the circumstances. It appears now as certain that he will be on the scene of action at least during the most important period of deliberation and discussion, and that he will actually continue in attendance until the major fundamentals of world peace have been agreed upon and accepted by the belligerents. There is no reason to believe that he will be content with making a mere statement of his views, leaving the details to the other United States delegates. However, no statement as to his intention in this connection has been officially made.

## Plans of Manufacturers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The Illinois Manufacturers Association plans to send a delegation of manufacturers to the Peace Conference to look after the interests of manufacturers during the conference. These plans contain the proviso that passports will be granted.

"There is no question but that representatives of Illinois manufacturers will go to the Peace Conference if passports are granted them," a representative of The Christian Science Monitor was told at offices of the Illinois Manufacturers Association here on Friday. "The only question is that of passports."

"If passports are secured, then the score of the delegation of manufacturers staying on the ground while the conference is being held may be enlarged to make it national, and it is possible that each manufacturing division may be represented. But such plans, of course, depend upon the question of passports and until this is settled not much is being said about the project."

A delegation is going to Washington on Sunday, consisting of S. M. Hastings, a former president of the association; D. E. Felt, who is now first vice-president and who is to be elected president early next month, and John M. Glenn, secretary of the association. They will attempt to obtain the passports necessary on Monday.

## GERMAN COLONIES PURELY STRATEGIC

Melbourne Merchants Say All  
Recent German Colonization  
Was Part of Military Plan

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MELBOURNE, Victoria (Wednesday).—The German colonies in the Pacific Ocean form the subject of resolutions passed by the chambers of commerce, declaring that they should not be returned to Germany, in the interests of Australia and the peace conditions for the great ocean highway. The press publishes numerous articles on the same subject, the Argus of Melbourne pointing out that Germany took possession of her colonies for strategic reasons, not for development. All her colonization work has been done in recent years, the paper continues. It was developed along with, and as part of, a plan to dominate Europe and displace Great Britain from mastery of the sea.

Her first task in the Pacific was to create naval bases, and she erected in West Africa and New Guinea what were probably the most powerful wireless telegraphy installations in the world.

## PARIS WELCOMES BRITISH SOVEREIGN

President Receives King George  
on Arrival, Who Is Cheered  
by Multitudes in Parade  
Through the French Capital

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Friday).—On the first visit to Paris after the signing of the armistice, King George has received a welcome which might have been expected, as head of the great empire, which, by sacrifice and devotion, has made victory in the common cause of free nations, possible. The French nation, through the voice of the people, has made the most of the first opportunity to show the friendship which binds it to an ally who has never hesitated in the utmost fulfillment of the pledge of 1914.

King George and the princes were received at the Bois De Boulogne Station by the President of the Republic, the Premier, and the Foreign Affairs Minister, and amid the firing of guns, and cheers of the multitudes the procession made its way along the Bois to the Arc de Triomphe, where was a large concourse of officers of the allied armies.

At the Elysee banquet in the evening, King George, in a congratulatory speech to the French nation and armies, said that the great conflict for civilization and right, in which France and Great Britain had engaged, had created a union of hearts and an identity of interests which would contribute materially to the consolidation of peace and the advancement of civilization.

## CHINESE REPLY TO KING GEORGE'S NOTE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PEKING, China (Wednesday).—King George's message to China on the closing of hostilities on the world battlefield was read in the House of Representatives and caused great applause. The tone of the message was particularly appreciated and a resolution was passed by the House to send a telegraphic message to King George expressing the appreciation of the Chinese President and nation, as well as congratulating the British sovereign on the allied victory.

## DAILY INDEX FOR NOVEMBER 30, 1918

Business and Finance.....	Page 11	Meat Packers' Change in Publicity.....	5
Stock Market Quotation.....	5	Inquiry Asked into Alleged Polish Pogroms.....	5
Willys-Overland War Business.....	5	New Régime in French Socialism.....	6
Financial World Affairs Reviewed.....	5	Britain Hopes for Industrial Peace.....	6
Transition of Chicago Industries.....	5	Sentence of Thomas J. Mooney Com- muted to Life Imprisonment.....	7
Dividends Declared.....	5	Dry Stand Urged on Republicans of New York State.....	9
Canadian Banks' Deposits Larger.....	5	Illustrations—	
Editorials.....	Page 16	Bull Hotel, Rochester.....	8
A Spanish Plan That Failed.....	16	Map of December Skies.....	9
Dissatisfaction About Coal.....	16	Sir Hubert Fawcett.....	11
Civilian Duty in Demobilization.....	16	Seville's Crenelated Walls.....	13
The North and Its Flirt.....	16	General News—	
Notes and Comments.....	16	Premier to Exact Full Penalty for German Outrages.....	1
Admiral's Tribute to American Help.....	1	President Announces Personnel of United States Peace Conference Delegation.....	1
Washington Officials Deplore Rumors of Friction in Allied Councils.....	1	Coal Monopoly in the United States.....	1
Paris Welcomes British Sovereign.....	1	Unionists Support Coalition Leader.....	1
German Colonies Purely Strategic.....	1	Greece to Seek Reparation of Peoples and Restoration of Territories.....	2
Turkish Regret at Wrong Policy.....	2	Peru Denies Offering Apology to Chile.....	2
German Plans to Check Extremists.....	2	German Colonies Purely Strategic.....	2
Winter Plans of French Academy.....	2	Reduced Postage Rate Proposed in United States.....	3
Revolutionary Manifesto Issued in Chicago, Illinois.....	4	Enemy Aliens, if Loyal to United States, May Become Citizens.....	4
Violators of Mask Ordinance Are Freed 5	5	Cancellation of United States War Contracts Sought by Government.....	5

ing. We have got to act now so that men in the future who feel tempted to follow the example of a ruler who plunged the world into this war, will know what is awaiting them at the end of it.

"We have to see that this terrible war which has inflicted so much destruction on the world, which has arrested the course of civilization and in many ways put it back, which has left its marks upon the minds, upon the physiques, upon the hearts of myriads in many lands, that this generation will not see obliterated—we must see by the action we take, which must be just, fearless, relentless—that it is a crime that shall never again be repeated in the history of the world."

## REPATRIATION OF GREEKS IS SOUGHT

Redemption of Her Peoples and Territories Now Subject to Turkey and Bulgaria Asked by Greece at the Peace Table

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—The people of Greece, as well as her 3,000,000 unredeemed people held subject to Turkey and Bulgaria, are looking to the United States to see that the cause of Hellenism shall be protected and justly considered at the Peace Conference, according to Dr. John N. Metaxas, former governor of Salonika, and associate of Eleutherios Venizelos, Premier of Greece, who has just arrived in the United States to appeal to the people of this country to take an interest in the problems of Greece and aid in their solution.

"Up to the present," said Dr. Metaxas, in a statement explaining his mission, "owing to the lack of communications, little information has apparently reached this country with regard to the heroic part played by the Greek Army in the military operations which led to the complete defeat of the Bulgarian forces on the Balkan front, and yet it should be borne in mind that it was the mobilization and actual presence on the front of the Greek Army which rendered the general offensive on the Balkan front possible, while, on the other hand, the excellent conduct of the Greek soldiers, their bravery and discipline, their surprising rapidity in attack and pursuit, and, generally, their first-rate military qualities, have repeatedly been the object of unstinted praise and admiration on the part of the commanding French and British generals."

"Of the hardships and sufferings endured by the Greeks under Bulgarian rule, and for centuries under Turkish tyranny, there is, of course, much to be said. Their history is just one long reign of terror, much of it hitherto willfully shrouded in darkness, though now being revealed to the world at large, especially that part dealing with the inhuman savagery of the Bulgarians."

"Certainly, when the whole truth becomes known, the American people will realize that the fate of the inhabitants of Belgium and Northern France during these last four years of German occupation has in no way been more terrible than that of the Greeks under Bulgarian and Turkish rule."

"Abandoned by indifferent Europe in 1453, in the face of overwhelming Turkish hordes, the enslaved Greeks of the Ottoman Empire, in whose native language the Gospels and the Epistles of St. Paul were written, still remain today the sole bulwark of the Christian faith in the East, while their achievements, under the most adverse conditions, in commerce, natural science, and all intellectual spheres are such as to warrant unlimited faith in their rapid development when the shackles of tyranny are lifted."

"Now that the supreme moment is at hand, when at the peace table the fate of Hellenism will be decided, enemy influences are being exerted to mislead the American people and to circumvent the rules laid down by President Wilson, whereby all people should be free to determine for themselves their own existence."

"Therefore, we say, let the American people be on their guard, with wise discrimination placed forth this poisonous weed, and let its place soon be taken by the seeds of everlasting love and gratitude that will unite forever the people whose ancestors, more than 2000 years ago, first established and used this Greek word 'democracy,' and the great free nation of the new world which has carried the old idea to its present perfection."

"All we ask for is justice, the return to their motherland of the unredeemed Greeks in the following regions:

1. Epirus, including Himera, Korymba, Kastoria.
2. Macedonia, including the purely Greek towns of Xanthus and Dedegatch.
3. Thrace, including Constantinople and the country surrounding the Sea of Marmora.
4. Asia Minor, the vilayet of Smyrna.
5. The Islands of Dodecanesos, which are inhabited only by Greeks, with the exception of 11,000 Turks in Rhodes and Cos and 4000 Jews in Rhodes.

"In thus pointing to the injustice so long endured by Greece, we appeal to the American people to make use of every constitutional means at their disposal in order that the glorious deed of restitution shall be accomplished. We appeal to them to make their wishes known to their representatives in Congress, both by letter and telegram."

**Venizelos Visit Postponed**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
NEW YORK, New York.—The American Hellenic Liberal Association

has announced the receipt of a telegram signed by Premier Eleutherios Venizelos of Greece, in which he states that "in view of the imminent arrival of President Wilson in Europe," his proposed visit to the United States has been postponed.

Methods of Extermination

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece (Wednesday).—On returning from a visit to liberated Macedonia at the head of a special parliamentary committee, the president of the Greek Chamber of Deputies formally declared that the Bulgarians, in order to exterminate the Greek population, systematically practiced pillage, destruction, rape, deportations, murder and famine, and he particularly denounced the kidnapping of children from seven to 12 years old.

The Greek sub-prefect of Demir-Hissar, who was deported by the Bulgarians, judges from official Bulgarian documents that the number of Greeks deported from Eastern Macedonia was 52,000, and most of these succumbed. At Kitchovo some were burnt alive.

## TURKISH REGRET AT WRONG POLICY

Foreign Minister Declares Government Sees Consequences of Illegal Acts and Methods

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—A Constantinople message states that at the opening of the Chamber of Deputies, Rechid Pasha, Foreign Minister, read a declaration in the government's name, which declared that they would endeavor to obtain a peace compatible with the Ottoman nation's honor and dignity. They had been able to see the disastrous consequences of acts and methods carried out illegally and unconstitutionally. Their most earnest desire was to observe law and justice and so to reorganize the administrative system as to inspire confidence at home and abroad.

During the debate, a deputy, Fouad Bey, violently indicted the Entente, while an Aleppo deputy denounced the Armenian atrocities as the greatest crime ever committed, and one for which a reckoning would be demanded. He declared, however, that all these crimes were committed by a secret brigand organization, and the Turkish nation as a whole was innocent.

Finally a vote of confidence in the government was taken without amendment, 84 voting for the government, and 27 against, with three abstentions. The required quorum of 129 not having been obtained, the voting will be taken again at the next sitting.

## MINISTER OF FINANCE IN BRAZIL APPOINTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—By his appointment as Minister of Finance in the Cabinet of Rodriguez Alves, President of Brazil, Dr. Amaro Cavalcanti becomes president of the Brazilian section of the international high commission. Dr. Cavalcanti represented Brazil at the Pan-American financial conference in 1915, and has been active in forwarding the measures adopted by the conference.

The Secretary of the Treasury of the United States sent the following message to Dr. Cavalcanti:

"Please accept my warmest congratulations upon your appointment as Minister of Finance. This is an auspicious assurance of the future activities of the international high commission looking to closer financial and commercial relations between Brazil and the United States."

To this message Dr. Cavalcanti made the following reply to Mr. McAdoo's message:

"Am deeply appreciative of your cordial congratulations. My only ambition responds to the high purpose of bringing about closer relations between the United States and Brazil."

## ST. LOUIS HAS WORK FOR BREWERY MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—Fred B. Dolan, of the United States employment office here, has stated, with reference to the closing of the breweries of this city on Dec. 1, that there is in St. Louis work ready for all employees as fast as they leave the breweries. This office has been placing men at the rate of about 4500 a week and can handle 7500 weekly, as orders for workmen are being received faster than they can be filled. Firemen, engineers, coopers, machinists and mechanics will not have to leave the city, according to Mr. Dolan.

It is estimated that 10,000 employees will be released when the closing order goes into effect. A revised estimate of the brewery investment here places it at \$100,000,000. These plants have been preparing since Sept. 1 for the closing order.

No malt or hops will, however, be wasted as a result of the closing order, though about 20,000,000 pounds of corn products have gone to waste in the plants since the order of Oct. 1, prohibiting their use in breweries. Malt and hops will be stored.

**Brewery Closing in Peoria, Illinois**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PEORIA, Illinois.—Several of the Peoria breweries failed to wait until Dec. 1 to discontinue the manufacture of beer. Several of them shut down a month ago and have been disposing of their goods as quickly as possible.

## PERU DENIES SHE OFFERED APOLOGY

Consul-General in New York Says Official Information Repudiates Reports Given Publicity in the United States

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—Eduardo Higginson, Consul-General of Peru in New York, on Friday night, in behalf of the Peruvian Government, issued an official denial that the Peruvian Government had apologized to the government of Chile for Peru's part in the trouble between the consular representatives of the two countries.

Dr. Carlos Castro Ruiz, the Consul-General of Chile in New York, had stated the apology had been made and the affair thereby had been smoothed over. Consul-General Higginson's statement follows:

"The Peruvian Consul-General has received official notification from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Lima, Peru, denying in the most categorical manner the statement of the Chilean Consul-General in New York, which appeared in the New York Times of the 27th instant, as well as in other papers, to the effect that the Peruvian Government had tendered apologies to the Chilean Government for the occurrences which had taken place at the Chilean ports of Iquique, Pisagua, and Antofagasta, in consequence of which Peruvian residents in these ports had been attacked and their property destroyed, the persons of the Peruvian consular representatives seized, with the connivance and even assistance of the police and port authorities, and prevented from enjoying the immunities which international law allows to such functionaries in all civilized countries."

"The declaration of the Chilean consular representative in New York appeared, even to such persons unfamiliar with the past history of the matter, which was the cause of the disgraceful occurrences at Iquique, Pisagua, and Antofagasta, at least inconsistent, devoid of truth as it was of logic. It was known that the Chilean censor had not permitted cable messages to reach Peru for the last 48 hours therefore it was manifestly impossible for the Peruvian Government, whose citizens had been mistreated and its representatives insulted by Chilean mobs, to have tendered an apology to the Chilean Government for occurrences so injurious to Peruvian interests, especially as it had not been able to obtain information of any kind bearing on the matter from its accredited representatives, whose persons had been kept rigorously guarded by the military authorities."

"We have, unfortunately, become accustomed, during the last four years, to the wilful disregard of public guarantees and pledges by a supposedly civilized government, but it is a matter for astonishment that such conduct should be imitated now by a South American Republic, when it might be thought that the shortsightedness of such a policy and its absolute negative results had been made apparent to all the world."

"The facts as communicated officially by the ministry of foreign affairs to the Peruvian consulate in New York are as follows:

"After the attacks against the Peruvian residents at Antofagasta, Pisagua and Iquique had taken place, a mob attacked the Peruvian consul at that port, Santiago Llosa, on the 23rd instant, as he was proceeding to the residence of the chief of police to lodge his protest. He was seized and taken aboard a vessel in the harbor. The authorities and the police contained this unheard-of procedure and notified the consul that he would not be allowed to land. The Chilean version that he was escorted with every care is incorrect, since he was violently placed in a carriage, gagged with a handkerchief, and taken to the vessel, and almost immediately after Lieutenant Meza, and a number of Chilean soldiers from the regiment of grenadiers under his orders, arrived on board and maintained the consul strictly incommunicado."

Chilean Commander Ruben Morales, the marine governor of Iquique, arrived later and personally notified the consul that he would not be allowed to leave the ship. It was after having been notified of these facts that the Peruvian Government decided to remove its consular representatives from Chilean ports.

"A proof that the whole matter had been premeditated and the consent of the authorities enlisted is that the papers of Iquique published articles against the Peruvian consul, threatening him with violent expulsion, and that no steps were taken to protect him or avoid the disturbances by the police or military authorities, when the threats were made effective, of which notice had been given."

No Comment Made

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Relative to a press report from Lima, Peru, that a request has been sent by that country to the United States asking this government to mediate between Chile and Peru with a view to the settlement of the long-continued controversy between those two countries, it is stated that no comment will be made by the government until the request is received, and even then, it is explained, it might be necessary to have a like request from Chile. Without question, this government stands ready to act in any capacity that will serve to bring tranquillity between Chile and Peru.

—Consul Losa Flees to Lima

LIMA, Peru.—Señor H. Losa, the Peruvian Consul who fled from Iquique during the disorders there last

week, arrived in Lima on Thursday. There were no manifestations on the part of the Peruvians and a crowd of less than 100 persons welcomed him. It is reported that anti-Peruvian demonstrations continue in Santiago and Valparaiso.

Iquique newspapers received here give details of the anti-Peruvian outbreak there and show that during the trouble British and French establishments were attacked. This fact is viewed in Lima as lending ground to the belief that German agitators were involved in the Iquique affair.

## TENT CAMPS TO BE ABANDONED FIRST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—All tent camps are to be abandoned as soon as possible, according to an order issued by the Secretary of War on Friday, although there may be a delay regarding some of them on account of the necessity of using them for the demobilization of returning troops. But no more tents or supplies are to be sent nor further improvements made other than are necessary for the comfort of the garrisons now quartered there or to be sent there for demobilization.

Another step in the return to peace conditions is found in the order to the Committee on Education and Special Training to transfer all government property to the commanding officer of the Students Army Training Corps unit at institutions which have been authorized to establish Reserve Officers Training Corps units and have received property from the government for training and instruction and which have since discontinued the reserve officer training organization and established a unit of the Students Army Training Corps.

## LAWYERS TO PROTECT MEN IN SERVICE ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Two city ordinances designed to protect soldiers and sailors from liquor and vice were recommended for passage on Friday by the license committee of the City Council. Their endorsement was asked by Capt. J. H. Robinson, of the army, and Capt. E. R. Beckwith, representing the War Department. The officers appeared before the committee. The liquor ordinance, besides prohibiting the sale of liquor at any time to men in uniform, prohibits the sale of bottled liquor after 6 o'clock and the sale of package goods at any time unless purchasers are known. These restrictions would be binding until three months after the proclamation of peace.

## DRY SPEAKER CONTEST COMING IN ILLINOIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Another fight for the speakership of the House in the Illinois Legislature, over the wet and dry issue, several of these battles making historic deadlocks, was pre-arranged Friday by the Anti-Saloon League's announcement it meant to work for a dry speaker. In the past the wets have had the upper hand and forced things to come their way, one time deadlocking legislation for weeks. This session the dries appear to have a majority in the House, as well as in the Senate, and they want to call the issue.

## FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU INDORSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois.—"The United States Free Employment Bureau is on the map again," declared J. H. Evans, assistant chief of the Community Labor Board, Employment Service, United States Department of Labor, at a meeting in the City Club here on Friday considering the government's labor policies. "The fee-charging employment agency has lived almost its last day. I say almost its last day because a few will remain which are necessary, such as those dealing with managers." Mr. Evans said that 460,000 men had been placed in positions by the federal service the last month of the war.

## PREMIER'S MESSAGE TO CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The following cablegram has been received by Sir Thomas White, Acting Prime Minister, from Mr. Lloyd George:

"I received your cablegram of congratulation on the success of the Allies with great pleasure and appreciation. To insure the triumphs of the principle of liberty, Canada has not flinched from the sternest sacrifice. The people of this country will remember with undying gratitude how their comrades in Canada stood side by side with them, under the menace of the greatest peril, and the courage and tenacity shown by them in helping to bring to an end this unparalleled conflict."

## OCEAN FREIGHTER LAUNCHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ontario.—The steamer Le Quenoy, the fourth cargo freighter built for salt water service by the Dominion Shipbuilding Company, was launched here recently, and six others of slightly different style will be set afloat soon. The Le Quenoy is 213 feet in length and has a dead weight of 4500 gross tons, is equipped with triple expansion engines and two Scotch marine boilers.

## GERMAN PLANS TO CHECK EXTREMISTS

Soviet Executive Resolves to Support Government and to Take Measures Against Counter-Revolutionary Plots

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday).—A dispatch from Berlin reports that the Soviet delegates from throughout Germany will confer in Berlin on Dec. 16. Meanwhile the Berlin Soviet executive yesterday resolved upon measures against the military counter-revolutionary plots and telegraphed to the Soldiers' Council to maintain strict order and deal strictly with dishonest members of the army.

Further reports state that the Wilhelmshöhe Soldiers' Council has informed the Reichstag deputy, Herr Noske, Governor of Kiel, that it would support the government in the most stringent measures against the extremists "whose efforts are the greatest danger to the revolution and continuance of the empire."

The council has also issued an appeal to the soldiers' councils of the armies in the field, exhorting them to support the existing government, which has promised to convene a national assembly.

Meanwhile non-Socialist parties of the Bavarian Diet have issued a declaration protesting against the violent destruction of the Lower House's parliamentary labors, and expressing readiness when the provisional Bavarian Government really executes its democratic program, to afford it genuine cooperation in whole-hearted opposition to any movement that might plunge the country into civil war. This cooperation is offered, however, only on the assumption that the National Assembly's election is fixed as soon as possible, and in the expectation that the Provisional Government will abandon unconstitutional attempts to effect legislative acts.

Meanwhile a dispatch from Berlin reports that Kurt Eisner, the Bavarian President, has protested against von Hindenburg's recent proclamations as likely to disturb the peace negotiations and as an inadmissible interference in politics.

## Bolshevik Advance Reported

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Friday).—Reports from Estonia state that the Bolshevik troops have invaded the Baltic provinces and taken Pskoff and Dyvinsk and bombarded Narva. The condition of the Russian volunteer army of the north is unknown and the Germans are leaving Dyvinsk and partly abandoning the Narva front. Meanwhile, a new Estonian Cabinet, with strong Socialist tendencies, has been formed together with a labor council with a Bolshevik majority.

## German Jews' Demands

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Wednesday).—A Jewish mass meeting in Berlin has adopted resolutions supporting the Zionist program in Palestine and Eastern Europe, demanding from Germany abolition of all restrictions regarding German Jews, and the closing of the frontier against Polish Jews, and further demanding the transformation of the Jewish communities into national communities affiliated in one body, and autonomy in internal Jewish affairs.

Many German Jews are reported as joining the Zionist movement.

## Address to Prisoners

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Wednesday).—The Vorwärts reports that Herr Bernstein and Ledebour addressed the British war prisoners in Berlin on the reconciliation between the peoples, the latter attacking the present German Government.

## Bavarian Note Not Wanted

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday).—A dispatch from Berlin reports that the Bavarian Minister has not yet delivered an ultimatum from the Bavarian President and possibly the note will not be delivered at all, because the German Government is reported as having resolved not to receive it.

## Stockholm Reports Pogrom

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Friday).—The Jewish Press Bureau at Stockholm reports that a terrible pogrom raged in Lemberg from Friday to Sunday. Polish legionaries, commanded by officers, destroyed the Jew-

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ish quarters and other parts of the town, while Polish patrols threw incendiary bombs.

## Question of Blockade

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Wednesday).—A dispatch from Berlin reports semi-officially that the Entente will probably consider the repeal of the blockade after consulting President Wilson.

## German Admiral's Protest

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday).—The Admiralty publishes communications between Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty and Admiral von Reuter, German flag officer commanding the German warships "interned in British ports, regarding Admiral Beatty's order for the German flag to be hauled down and not hoisted again without permission. Von Reuter protested against the order as unjustifiable and contrary to international custom, whereupon Admiral Beatty replied that a state of war still exists between Germany and the Allies, hence enemy vessels cannot be permitted to fly the national ensign in British ports whilst under custody."

## Protest Against Exposures

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Wednesday).—A dispatch from Berlin reports that the Foreign Affairs Ministry has protested against the Bavarian Government's publication of documents concerning the war antecedents, adding that Dr. David is examining the Berlin Foreign Office archives on the subject.

## Miners' Strike in Silesia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Wednesday).—The Vorwärts learns that the miners' strike now involves nearly all the Upper Silesian coal mining district.

## Von Ludendorff's Movements

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Wednesday).—The Frankfurter Zeitung learns General von Ludendorff has left Germany for Sweden.

## Orders for Supreme Command

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday).—The Berlin Government has ordered the Supreme Army Command to move from Cassel to Berlin, but Cassel reports that it is not yet decided whether the Supreme Command will comply.

## Bavaria's Drastic Action

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday).—Kurt Eisner, the Bavarian Premier, has caused the arrest of a German courier on his way to Austria, according to a Berlin dispatch to the Berlingske Tidende. The courier's documents were seized.

BERLIN, Germany (Friday).—(By the Associated Press).—Kurt Eisner is beginning to become a tremendous danger to Germany," says the Lokal Anzeiger in commenting upon the Bavarian Premier's action in breaking off relations with the Berlin Foreign Office. A similar attitude is taken by the entire bourgeois press.

## Holiday Gifts At Popular Prices

A few suggestions that are not only useful, but will last an indefinitely long time at prices to suit all.

## Diamond Rings

Extra fine white perfect cut diamonds, latest style settings. They are most acceptable gifts, as they always retain their value. Prices from \$25 up to \$500.

Men's Wrist Watches	\$10 to \$25
Bracelet Watches	\$10 to \$25
Diamond Pendants	\$5 to \$25
Signet Rings	\$5 to \$15
Gents' Watches	\$10 to \$25
Gold Brooches	\$5 to \$15
Gold Scarf Pins	\$2 to \$10
Gold Beads	\$5 to \$10
Waldemar Chains	\$2 to \$10
Gold Cuff Links	\$5 to \$10

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The Vorwärts does not believe that Herr Eisner has "taken the right road to assure the unity of the Empire and obtain better peace conditions."

## Self Dismissal Demanded

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERNE, Switzerland (Thursday).—The Socialist Council of Munich has telegraphed to the executive committee of the Berlin Socialist Council demanding the dismissal of Dr. W. S. Solt, Foreign Minister; Philipp Scheidemann, Minister of Colonies, and Matthias Erzberger, who, it has been announced, will conduct negotiations preliminary to signing a treaty of peace. The telegram also invites the Berlin council to overthrow a government which continues to place such persons in important positions.

## Army's Internment Demanded

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday).—The Budapest papers state that Gen. Franchet D'Esperey demands the disarmament and internment of Field-Marshal von Mackensen's army, the respite granted having expired, but von Mackensen insists that the armistice between Germany and the Allies applies to his troops. The papers emphasize the Hungarian Government's difficult position with the French pressing on the one hand, and a vital agreement with Germany regarding coal threatening to fall through on the other, while the disarming and internment of the German troops is pronounced practically impossible. The allied commander's demand has been forwarded for the Berlin Government's consideration.

## TOTAL BRITISH NAVAL LOSSES PUBLISHED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The Admiralty announces that the total British naval losses are 3508 officers, 38,258 men, the permanent losses being 2466 officers and 23,361 men. These figures exclude the Royal Naval Division. In addition 14,661 British mercantile marine officers and men were lost through enemy action, and 3235 taken prisoner.

## BIG SWEET POTATO CROP?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSON, Mississippi.—South Mississippi has produced the largest sweet potato crop in its history this year, and 500 carloads will be shipped to nearby canneries at Hattiesburg, Vicksburg and Gulfport before the season is over. One man at Mendenhall early in the season sold 274 bushels which he had harvested from one acre for \$274. The cost of production on this acre was \$54.80, thus making the raising of sweet potatoes a profitable crop in Mississippi.

## EMPLOYMENT FOR SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

SAN ANTONIO, Texas.—The United States Employment Service will do all in its power to place men as they are demobilized from the army on farms, in factories or in other places of employment, according to H. W. Lewis

## WINTER PLANS OF FRENCH ACADEMY

Marshal Joffre Has Before Him Ordeal of Delivering Eulogy Upon Predecessor — Medal for the American Red Cross

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The Academies, and particularly the Académie Française, are stirring for the winter season, and some most entertaining proceedings are scheduled for the near future. The academy has constituted its bureau for the last quarter of the year, and M. Jean Richepin is taking the place of M. Alfred Capus as director, and M. Emile Bourtroux that of M. Frédéric Masson.

Included among the immediate business of the academy is consideration of arrangements for the forthcoming elections and elections. The most interesting of these is the reception of Marshal Joffre. It has been decided that this shall take place on Dec. 12, and sections of the intellectual and other worlds of Paris will be on the tip of excitement and curiosity on that occasion. For what kind of an address will be delivered to the most critical "immortals" by the victor of the Marne, who is a man of few words, either written or spoken, and whose chief literary efforts so far are considered to be some military reports sent home long ago from a colonial station, and his addresses to his troops in the early stages of the war?

There are many good people who declare, and with reason perhaps, that these addresses are worth many volumes of fiction, belles lettres or poetry, but there are arguments the other way. From the emotional point of view Marshal Joffre reached his highest point at the very beginning of the war, when the French soldiers put their feet again on the soil of Alsace, and Joffre thereupon issued an address to the "Children of Alsace" in which he reminded them of the anguish and patience with which they had awaited the coming of the French soldiers again and what happiness was in store for them now on their deliverance. This was a good piece of work as military addresses go, but it had the fault of being somewhat premature, and there were some who said it was a little flamboyant for the very outset of a war which was then very far from being won. However, this is as so much nonsense now, and the real point is that Marshal Joffre, being admitted to a body which is almost wholly and entirely literary, and highly literary, is not himself a literary man in any way.

But the address delivered by a new member on his election should be one of the efforts of his life, and it should particularly be worthy of an academicien. Never in his term again will he have such a keen body of critics immediately before him. It is also customary for the new member to devote his address to the work of the predecessor whose chair he comes to occupy, and in this case it is M. Jules Claretie. How can Marshal Joffre write and talk with length and with proper appreciation and criticism of Jules Claretie? Most obviously he can do nothing of the kind. There has been some gossip as to the manner in which the difficulty may be bridged over. Some have said that the preparation and reading of the address might be deputed, and names have been mentioned. Something of the kind may be necessary, but the exigencies of the situation as they now present themselves are such as to cause many misgivings to the Forty—or as many of the Forty as there are. The academy has been so lofty and exclusive, and its old forms and traditions and its severe demands have been so rigidly maintained, that such a slackening of attitude, even in the way of patriotic gratitude which is fervently felt, must cause some regrets, though they may never be expressed. It justified itself in the enthusiastic moments when it determined on the election of Joffre by some old precedents.

But the academy in these times is not an institution for the decoration of persons who have achieved eminence in the state, but are outside the particular intellectual region to which it is devoted. It must be added that Joffre himself did not envy this distinction, never sought it, and demurred when the idea was put forward. It was the academy that took the initiative, and saw to it that Marshal Joffre (who as a matter of fact bungled the nomination forms that were sent to him) was elected without opposition. The situation now is that the marshal has to make his appearance and read his paper on Dec. 12. But something else has to take place before that. The academy, with a great regard for manners and placidity, never permits a surprise to be sprung upon it on these occasions, and the address to be delivered by the new member, as well as that of the member who will answer him, have always to be read a week beforehand to a committee specially appointed for the occasion. It is M. Jules Richepin who will make the response, and both have been summoned to appear before the committee and bring their addresses with them on Dec. 5. Assuming that all is satisfactory—as of course it will be somehow—the new member will then be formally invited to attend the meeting "under the Cupola," and ever afterward he may do so in the ordinary way. Until these ceremonies are performed he cannot take the chair to which he has been elected.

No dates have yet been fixed, at the time of writing, for the other receptions on the list or for the elections to fill vacancies. The recently elected members who have not yet been received, in addition to Marshal Joffre, are MM. Louis Barthou, René Boyesque, François de Curel, Jules Cambon, Mgr.

Baudrillard and General Lyautey. The four elections that remain to be made are those to the chairs that were occupied by Jules Lemaitre, Emile Faguet, Marquis de Ségur and the Marquis de Vogüé. It is so desirable to increase the voting strength of the nominal Forty, which at the moment is only thirty, that most likely the receptions will be taken before the elections. It is a slow process in the thorough and dignified way that the academy carries it out, but a reception "under the Cupola" is like nothing else that is known, and its traditions should be preserved. In Paris one speaks always of the "cupola" or dome when referring to a meeting of the academy. Edmond de Goncourt in the famous diary mentions once that Mme. Daudet, having returned from witnessing a reception from the visitors' gallery, was asked what François Coppée was doing during the speech of Leconte de Lisle, and she answered that he was "looking upward at the dome." As to this, de Goncourt remarks, "I think that 'looking upward at the dome' very well expresses the abstraction of an academicien during a meeting of the academy, the dissimulation of his impressions and sensations when a man he dislikes is speaking."

Requests to the academy have been numerous and substantial in recent times. M. Paul Saulnier, who made the supreme sacrifice on the field of honor, left 500,000 francs to the academy with instructions that the interest from it should be divided into five parts and thus distributed to poor and honorable families engaged in cultivation of the land of France, who should have at least five children. Two of these five parts were specially reserved for localities in which the testator was interested. Then again, by the will of M. Paul Flat, once director of the Revue Bleue, a sum of 100,000 francs is given to the academy to establish a literary prize to be awarded each year to the best work of criticism and the best novel by new writers between 30 and 40 years of age.

The academy has awarded its Grande Médaille d'Or to the American Red Cross for its "admirable work," and it has voted a Grande Médaille d'Argent to the Joan of Arc Union of Montevideo. The great annual season of awards, of which the academy makes hundreds and hundreds is now ended. It embraced innumerable points of interest. One of them to which one is attracted is hidden under the announcement that one of the many Montyon literary prizes of 500 francs goes to M. Ledos. But M. Ledos, one apprehends, in this case is mainly a translator, and the works he has offered to the French public with sure intelligence and appreciation are those of the well-known Spanish descriptive writer, Señor Gomez Carrillo, who during the war has spent much of his time in Paris and on various parts of the western front, and recently went on a mission to South America, which was not entirely separate from the interests of the belligerent countries to which he is most attached.

## PROBLEMS OF THE IRREDENTA LANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—In view of the complexity of the problems which will arise as the "irredenta" provinces pass from Austrian to Italian possession with all the administrative and legal transformations which this will imply, it seems to be an especially fortunate circumstance that a number of persons who are particularly well qualified to deal with such matters are already in Italy in the shape of the political refugees from those very provinces. Provision is made for the study of problems connected with the future of the irredenta provinces in one of the sections of the vast commission appointed to deal with reconstruction and post-war problems, but the small size of the section in question seems to preclude the possibility of its being able to cover all the ground required, and it is thought that it may usefully serve as a link between the government and competent individuals who, either singly or in groups, may be able to render good service in the matter.

Besides preparation for the changes in legal arrangements of all kinds and in economic and financial matters which must follow the passage of the "irredenta" provinces from the rule of one nation to that of another there arises the question of the recovery of artistic objects of all kinds in the provinces in question. What is believed to be a complete catalogue of the possessions of the irredenta in such matters, including works of art, archives, and libraries, has already been prepared by competent authorities and consigned to the section of the commission which deals with such matters, and of which Corrado Ricci and Ugo Ojetti, well known names when it comes to the care of art treasures, are members. Similar catalogues are being prepared in connection with the Adriatic territories. There remains finally the question of the damage and loss resulting from the war, and this matter is being studied by a section of the commission, which, like the other sections, is making use of competent outside assistance.

## GOVERNMENT VESSELS FOR SALE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—For some time past it has been necessary in the national interest to suspend the laying down of new ships for private account during the war, and shipowners have therefore been unable to replace their losses by new tonnage. It has now been decided to dispose of a limited number of government-owned vessels to owners who have lost ships by enemy action during the war, in replacement of those losses. The Ministry of Shipping is prepared to entertain applications either direct from the owners concerned or through any broker.

## THE WORLD'S FOOD SITUATION

The following article is the first installment of a statement by David Franklin Houston, Secretary of Agriculture in the United States, on the agricultural and food situation in America in relation to that of other countries.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

It is not singular that many people should be disturbed and apprehensive in times of great change; and, therefore, particularly at the present time; for, obviously, we are in the midst of the greatest changes the world has witnessed. It seems to me that there are only three other periods in the world's history at all comparable with the present in point of interest and in respect to the nature and extent of changes and possibilities. The first is the breaking up of the Greek civilization. It doubtless appeared to the people of the time that they were witnessing the collapse, if not the destruction, of civilization. The same, in general terms, may be said of the period of the decline and fall of the Roman Empire. We know now that those periods were not periods of decay, but rather of the dispersion and diffusion of the civilized agencies and forces of the world over larger areas, affecting favorably many more millions of people. The third is that which is marked by the dissolution of the medieval system and the discovery of a new world, with all its consequences.

The fighting has ceased. It will not be resumed in the near future perhaps on any scale whatever; and, if at all, in restricted fashion. Do you realize what apparently has been accomplished or what is in sight? In general terms, the most striking fact is the giving of the final blow to medievalism in the world, revealed in the downfall of arbitrary power which has sustained itself through an imposing military array.

Who would have dreamed that there would be community of purpose in the matter of reducing armaments and of relieving the world, in fuller measure, of the burdens of militarism and of the effective development of a will to secure respect for the common purpose of decent peoples through association backed by an adequate international police? And above all things do we realize that we have saved for the world "the rule of law" among nations, given international law a new sanction and validity, and made it impossible for any arrogant power again to regard such law and treaties solemnly entered into as scraps of paper. Has not the purpose of the nations, crystallized in the phrase of the President "to make the world safe for democracy," been secured?

There are those who think that parts of the world have progressed even beyond the rule of democracy and will be committed to perversions of it. Personally, I do not fear that any considerable part of the world will run to excess for a very long period. I have no great fears as to England, France, Switzerland, the United States, or any of the other great free nations of the world. They are democratic. In democracies there is no good cause which cannot secure a hearing, and, in reasonable time, get itself expressed through the ballot. Democracies are not places where attempts of misguided minorities to force their will upon the majority by radical and violent methods flourish. A minority has a right fully to expose its legitimate purpose to support them; but if it cannot do so, it has no right to resort to force. The great majority of the people in this country clearly understand this. Unfortunately, there are a few, many of them only recently among us, who do not see this. They have not caught the meaning, the spirit and the purpose of democracy. They think too exclusively in terms of some other country entirely differently circumstanced; and they are confused by words.

I can understand how peoples who have lived in Germany might realize the necessity of resorting to extreme measures to enforce their views; because there the masses of the people have not been consulted in governmental matters affecting their lives and fortunes. It is easy to see how they might undertake, by using force and violent measures, to break down tyrannical, dominating elements and existing institutions. Excesses in Europe will abate as real democracy makes headway. There is no justification for them here, and they will not be tolerated by the settled democracy of the other free powers of the world. I am not afraid that the great thoughtful masses of the American people will be swept from their moorings and will abandon their standards and principles. Still, there is always need of vigilance and of clear thinking. There are those among us who are either ignorant, misguided or vicious, who assiduously spread misinformation; and, for innocent, selfish or pernicious reasons, arouse or seek to stir up prejudices and unrest. The remedy is the old remedy of education.

Turning to the food situation, it is highly important to keep two things separate and distinct. For a year we shall be concerned primarily with available food supplies and with domestic and foreign demands for them. The matter of planting during the ensuing year and of the harvests a year from now are quite different things; and each of the two must receive discriminating consideration.

This nation is, relatively speaking, very fortunately circumstanced with respect to its supplies of food and feedstuffs. The farmers of the American have responded magnificently. They have expanded their operations not only because of the expectation of satisfactory returns owing to the prevalence of large demands and good prices, but they have also patriotically heeded the appeals of this nation and of the Allies for increased production. The facts speak for themselves. In spite of all the difficulties, of labor disturbance and confusion in every

direction, the first year of the war, 1917, the farmers planted 23,000,000 acres more of the leading food crops than in 1916 and 32,000,000 more than the five-year pre-war average, and produced record crops of most products except wheat. Of course, gentlemen know that the partial failure of the wheat crop was in no wise due to lack of interest or activity on the part of the farmers. They planted a large acreage, but had the misfortune to lose by winter killing the largest percentage of it ever recorded. They further increased the acreage of the principal food crops in 1918, and indications coming to the department from the various channels at its disposal show that, in response to the suggestions of the department, they have enlarged their plantings of winter wheat and rye this fall. The total production of the leading cereals in 1917 and also in 1918 exceeded that of any preceding year in the history of the nation except 1915. While the figures for 1918 show a decrease below 1917 of 160,000,000 bushels, it cannot be said that the available supplies for human food or the aggregate nutritive value will be less this year than in 1917. The estimated wheat crop for the current year is approximately 919,000,000 bushels, compared with 651,000,000 in 1917 and 636,000,000 in 1916. The corn crop although considerably less than that of last year, exceeds the five-year average, is above the average in quality and is greatly superior to that of 1917.

Undoubtedly the demand from Europe for available foodstuffs until the next harvest season will be great. England's food production has increased during the war, but England still is, and will continue to be, an importer of foodstuffs. France's production increased this year over last year, but did not return to normal. She will need unusually large supplies. Belgium, Poland, Holland, Norway, Switzerland and other countries whose production has been greatly disturbed, or which normally import foodstuffs, will call upon us; and it seems clear that no inconsiderable measure, to the peoples of Austria and, to some extent, of Germany. Even our former enemies must be considered if for no higher motives than those of enlightened selfishness. The world cannot afford to have a prevalence of chaos and riot in any part of it if it can be prevented. Hungry people are dangerous, and reasonable sustenance is a prerequisite to the return of normal conditions and the securing of democratic institutions. Unquestionably, there are considerable supplies of foodstuffs in Austria and in the Southeastern United States, but the conditions are disturbed and especially the means of transportation. The problem in these countries primarily is one of mobilizing supplies and of transporting and distributing them.

## ANGLO-GREEK TRADE COMMITTEE FORMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—At the conclusion of their tour in the provinces, the members of the Greek commercial delegation were entertained in London by the Federation of British Industries at a luncheon at Princes Restaurant. The delegates included M. Michalakopoulos, Greek Minister of Agriculture, and M. K. Venizelos, of the Prime Minister.

Sir Richard Vassar-Smith, president of the federation, was in the chair and proposed the formation of a small committee representing the British and Greek nations to foster and encourage trade between the two countries. He dwelt especially on the importance of establishing better banking facilities.

Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, head of the Department of Overseas Trade, said that his department would be greatly pleased to promote the objects of such an association or committee. At the conclusion of the meeting a committee was accordingly formed, the following being among those appointed to serve on it: Sir Francis Barker, Mr. Philip Lockhart (Leicester), and Mr. Edmund Hill (secretary of the federation), and M. Imbricos (Greek former Minister of Supply). M. B. Zamanos (founder of the Voden Cement Works), and M. J. Damalas (finance and banking).

M. Michalakopoulos, speaking on behalf of the mission, said that during their tour they had seen the wonderful efforts put forward by the manhood and womanhood of Great Britain, and especially in the industrial world, to help not only their own armies and navy, but the whole of the Allies in the supply of coal, food and munitions of war. It had enabled the Allies, he said, to teach the Huns that there was something more than brute force to be reckoned with, and that was the great moral force of justice, right, and freedom for which the Allies had fought.

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## THE WOMEN'S STRIKE COMMITTEE

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent

In London the essentially popular restaurants are a creation of the last 30 years. They came into existence when women took up daily work not merely on a large, but on a wholesale scale. They have never deserted them—to be quite candid, they have never been able to do so. It was not that they eschewed the more robust fare of men and despised their chop and eating-houses, but frankly they could not afford either.

The average woman worker is very conservative in her tastes. She usually patronizes one popular restaurant partly from habit and partly from gregariousness, partly also because any attempt to exercise choice and seek variety would consume the allotted hour and with it all hope of an adequate meal consumed on leisurely lines. You can, therefore, nearly always count on seeing the same persons at the same tables and consuming more or less precisely similar food to that which they had the day before.

I drifted into one of these restaurants recently, but a surprise awaited me. The place was full of girls of all ages, say from 18 years upward, all talking volubly and evidently less interested in lunch than in economics. They were discussing the eternal topics of income and expenditure—it forms, I have always thought, a much more mentally disturbing factor in a woman's life than in a man's. Moreover, it was evident they were teachers, though quite a number seemed to be rather young for the profession.

"Quite a committee meeting," I remarked to a girl sitting by me. "What are they doing?"

My neighbor might have been 20, but I doubt it and I took her for a leisured girl of the middle class—not connected with the others—having lunch before some matinee.

"That are we doing," she replied. "I'm one of them. We're teachers, agitators, strikers, grumblers, anything you like. All disgruntled, all grouchy."

"My dear young lady," I rejoined, "aren't you starting a bit early? Why this jaundiced view of life? Is there no balm in Gilead and is not the dusty way fringed with hedge flowers?"

I really think her eyes twinkled a little when she answered me. "No doubt there's plenty of balm, but who's getting it? Not the teaching profession. I'll go as far as admitting that even the male teachers don't see much of it, but as to us"—she made a little grimace—"the dog roses from the hedges round somebody else's garden make the best bouquet anyone ever gives us. Do you often come here?" she added, it seemed to me a little abruptly.

"At times. Why do you ask?"

"Because if you do you'll be able to study the Disappearing Luncheon. This isn't where I come usually, but it's the same everywhere. You don't, I suppose, have to trouble about the gradually restricted menu. Be a woman teacher and you'll learn a lot. We're the strike committee, ready to risk everything for the ideal of 'Equal Pay for Equal Work' with men. People may think it strange that women should have to organize themselves in such a struggle, but they have not only in the teaching business, but in every sort of work where female labor is employed."

"I'm afraid, my young friend, you women are too sentimental. Aren't you fighting for a beautiful idea only?"

"Sentimental? There's not much sentiment about it. It's a question of living. It's no good. Most of us will have to give up teaching if we don't succeed in this move, and look for something more remunerative. It's jolly hard, though, to have to throw it up after all you've been through. Why do people seem to think anything's good enough for a teacher, particularly a woman teacher. How would you like to live on £90 a year, even with a bonus of some £18 more. Figure it out for yourself. Even living at home's difficult. You see, you must give your people something and then

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there are your fares, lunch in town, wear and tear of boots, gloves, and clothes. If you're in rooms it's worse. Landladies charge what they like and the prices of food are very stiff. I've had to give up books, or borrow them, necessary as they are in one's work. Any sort of holiday's impossible. We never get a bit of amusement."

"So it'll be the first women's strike in this country? Well, there'll be plenty more. What are you out for?"

"Only the man's wage. Minimum £100 a year. And why not? Why, if we have the same examinations to pass—with an extra one for sewing—and the education authority has to allow the same rate for every child whether taught by a man or a woman—should we be obliged to work for so much less money?"

"Because it's the custom, my young friend. Men always have had the higher salaries—therefore custom ordains that they shall go on having them."

"Well, woman ordains that it's got to stop. We're beginning to awake to the fact that we've been sweated in the past and we're pretty determined it's not going to continue in the future. I think it's hateful the way we're looked down on. One of the girls I know left teaching the other day to take up business work. She actually laughed at me and made awful fun over the money I earned, and said we teachers had no position. Like her cheek, but she's right in a way. It's true that however brilliant one may be educationally, the money one earns is tragic."

"Never mind, there's good time coming. Now what are you really after? What's the committee wanting?"

"We shan't think teaching any good until we earn enough to have decent meals, really nice clothes, instead of the shabby things we've got to wear, a chance of being able to travel a bit and see other countries besides our own, like the teachers do in America. It's a hateful thing to have to confess, but we do get groovy. Yet what can you expect when we can barely live, let alone travel or afford to belong to a good library or club—yes, club, don't get shocked—and so widen our outlook. I know heaps of girls who have not one-eighth of the knowledge of teachers, but they all patronize me. It's pretty humiliating."

"So you're out for the equal status? And how long's it going to be before you get it?"

"It's a weary job, one gets so weary of being hard up and shabby. Our only chance is that the State can't do without us and, therefore, if we are necessary to the State, it'll have to realize we are worth what we demand. After all, teaching should be far more a woman's vocation than a man's. We know more about the children than men ever can do. And that's not all. We want better pensions and the chance of retiring earlier. We don't want to work till we drop."

"And are you going to win? The man's a tough animal to move."

"Wait and see. You won't have to wait long. We've the vote, we shall have our own candidates. We've all those nice qualities which every man thinks he has and that no woman possesses—firmness, determination, and combination. We're going to do it... and soon."

"Fine! But why on earth—you won't mind me mentioning it—should the woman teachers thus start with the first strike? Why not let others have a shot at it?"

"Because we are teachers. We're just going to show the others how to do it. We're going to teach them how to get even with Man. It's going to surprise him some."

And she light-heartedly rose and remarked to the others: "I've made another convert. Let's get out on our deputation." I really think she had.

\$40,000

War Sale of Furniture

J. K. Rishel Furniture Company, 69 Canal Street, manufacturers of high-grade Mahogany Chamber and Dining Room Suits, with showrooms at New York, Philadelphia and Boston, have sold the stock of the Boston showrooms to SEGERSON BROTHERS, who will close out the entire stock at half price, at 69 Canal Street.

NOTE:—Segerson Brothers' prices are so low that they cannot crate, ship or deliver any of this furniture and all sales are final.

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## LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 487)

Offenders Not Punished

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The writer has read the letter numbered 422 in The Christian Science Monitor of the 11th of November. The writer of that letter justly complains that federal officials of the Food Administration betray persons who, in good faith, report cases of disloyalty. Your note at the close of that letter suggests that "information may have been due to an open threat on the part of the complainant to take such action." But, not so.

The writer of this is aware of a case that was reported, and the first reply the reporter got was in substance that his letter to Food Administrator Hoover had been forwarded to the local office and the matter therein had been attended to, etc., etc., with thanks for the report and assurance that the reporter's co-operation was very much desired.

The writer of this has been informed that a certain firm was reported three times, and in every instance the reports were forwarded to the local officers, and that the firm reported would have been put out of business "but for the fact that a local committee to whom it was referred" "whitewashed" the offenders. The writer of this also is aware of a number of cases of rank pro-Germanism that were reported, but "nothing doing."

Complaint was made to a member of this local committee that nothing was done in cases that were reported, and this man defended the committee by saying that the "higher-ups" would not back up the committee.

Verily, verily, "what incentive is there to report cases of disloyalty?" (Signed) T. C. C.

Cedar Creek, Colorado, Nov. 18, 1918.

FAIR PRICE COMMITTEE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Canadian Bureau

MOOSE JAW, Saskatchewan.—This city will now have a Fair Price Committee to look into the prices charged the consumers by the retailers for foodstuffs and other necessities. The appointment of the committee was preceded by a debate in which some aldermen said the first thing the committee should investigate was the charge made for the daily papers. They complained they had to pay \$7 and \$6 for what they paid \$4 and \$3 some years ago.

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"Baby's First Needs,"

Containing prices and description of the necessary articles for the new one?

## REDUCED RATES OF POSTAGE PROPOSED

United States Senate Committee Would Restore Letter Rate and Revise Zoning System—Child Labor Tax Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Before completing the new revenue bill designed to raise \$6,000,000,000, the Senate Finance Committee on Friday made two changes of far-reaching importance. One of these was the rescinding of the zoning system adopted in the last revenue bill at the request of Postmaster-General Albert S. Burleson, and which, in operation, has proved so burdensome to publishers and resulted in the suspension of many publications. The other change was the adoption of an amendment which imposes a tax of 10 per cent on the products of child labor, in order to circumvent the decision of the Supreme Court, which declared the child labor law unconstitutional.

Should Congress adopt the recommendations of the Senate Finance Committee, second-class mail will be classified under a two-zone system. There will be one price of one cent a pound inside the 200-mile zone, and one and a half cents extra for any distance outside this zone. Moreover, as far as magazines and newspapers are concerned, there shall be no additional taxing for the amount of advertising which a magazine or newspaper carries. This part of the committee's amendment becomes effective as soon as the new revenue bill becomes law.

Under the same amendment, first-class mail reverts to the old status, that is, two cents an ounce or fraction thereof for letters, and one cent for postal cards. This section of the bill does not become effective until July 1, 1919.

Measured in terms of revenue, the committee's amendment means approximately a \$70,000,000 diminution in revenue. On the other hand, representatives of newspapers and other publications at the hearings held by the committee showed that the existing burdens are well intolerable. It is possible that an attempt may be made on the floor to defeat the committee's amendment. It is also probable that Postmaster-General Burleson will use his influence for the retention of existing regulations.

Both houses of Congress will undoubtedly adopt the child labor law amendment drafted by Senators Pomerene and Lenroot. President Wilson is in full sympathy with the intent of this amendment, and promises Senator Pomerene, who had a special conference with him on the subject, that he would use all his influence to have such an amendment adopted. The measure is temporary in character, and designed to prevent the exploitation of children until such time as a constitutional amendment covering the subject can be enacted.

Under the amendment, an excise tax of 10 per cent of the net receipts of any mill, cannery, workshop or factory within the United States which at any time during the tax year has employed children under 14 years of age, or children between 14 and 16 for more than eight hours a day, or six days a week. It is also provided that employed children in the second category must not work after 7 p. m., or begin work before 6 a. m.

The Secretary of Labor is given authority at any time to enter and inspect any establishment so as to ascertain whether children are employed there, and persons who obstruct entry or inspection are subject to a fine of not more than \$1000 or imprisonment for one year, or both. It is further provided that annual returns shall be made to the Secretary of the Treasury, under oath, of persons who have children employed in their business, and the tax due under the proposed levy. Persons knowingly making false statements regarding the ages of children employed are subject to a fine of from \$100 to \$1000, or imprisonment for not more than three months, or both.

MANY SOLDIERS TO GET OLD POSITIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
CHICAGO, Illinois—Canvass of the Chicago business field is being made under the direction of Mark L. Crawford, federal director of the United States Employment Service, in order to return soldiers who are mustered out to their old positions. These soldier-employees will be notified while still in camp that their old positions are waiting for them.

It is generally reported that employers are eager to take back returned soldiers. By listing employers and finding the number who are willing to take back their old employees, the biggest home-coming problem will be solved, it is said, and this will leave the smaller problem of placing men who were unemployed when they entered the military service.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE REARRANGES COURSES

HANOVER, New Hampshire—Important changes in the curriculum and the calendar of Dartmouth College have been made in order to meet the needs of former undergraduates who left Dartmouth to enter the army and navy and who, by discharge from the service, may be enabled to return to complete their college course. Instead of the old-time division of the year into semesters, the college will continue the division into three terms recently instituted for the S. A. T. C. The second term for this

academic year will open Jan. 3, and the third term March 31.

Arrangements have been made for repeating many courses now being offered, and for so modifying the requisites for other courses that former students may reenter college at the beginning of the second or third term, and, by taking the maximum number of courses offered, secure credit for twelve semester hours in each term.

In addition to offering these special opportunities for returning to college, the trustees of Dartmouth have voted to allow college credit to former students who have been engaged in the national service.

ORGANIZED LABOR AND PARTY FUTURE

Test of Desire for Political Party Expected to Come at Bloomington, Illinois, Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
CHICAGO, Illinois—A test of organized labor's desire for a political party is expected to come at the annual convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor at Bloomington, Illinois, next week. The proposition, which originated in Illinois with the Chicago Federation of Labor, will be brought into the convention by the Chicago labor leaders. Predictions are made here that the proposal will meet with serious opposition in the state meeting, though the Chicago men are sanguine. Men who see rocks ahead for the proposal declare that Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, insists that the time for a labor party is not ripe.

Chicago labor leaders say they expect opposition from the Socialists, because a strong labor party would have a tendency to weaken the Socialist party. It is claimed that the promoters of the Illinois State Federation of Labor that Samuel Gompers will not oppose the organization of a labor party. Reconstruction is another problem, it was stated at the headquarters of the Illinois federation, that will be discussed at the convention. A member of the federation stated that some of the laboring men are in favor of taking labor problems in their own hands rather than leaving them to the War Labor Board for solution. While they admit that the board has been a great help during the war, they also claim that employers in some cases have worked to prevent settlements of labor disputes by delaying action on them.

The matter of selecting candidates for the state constitutional convention will also be a question of importance that will come before the federation meeting. It was stated, as the laboring men feel that it is of the greatest importance that the working man be represented at the constitutional convention.

OFFICIALS TO AID FOOD INVESTIGATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
CHICAGO, Illinois—In the food investigation which has been started by the United States District Attorney's office here, Frederick Dickinson, Assistant District Attorney, is calling in representatives of the Food Administration, in an effort to get all the information possible for the grand jury investigation. There is a feeling, he said, that the Food Administration, with its policy of stimulating production, has been reluctant to keep first cost down because it might curtail production. Mr. Dickinson says prices are lower than some merchants are setting them.

Mr. Dickinson stated that there has been a tendency to ignore the price list made by the Food Administration. He also stated that he will make an effort to discover whether or not there is a combine on any of the foodstuffs, and if such is found to be the case, prosecution will follow.

NO ALLIED PROTEST ON LIMBURG AFFAIR

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
THE HAGUE, Holland (Wednesday)—In the Dutch Second Chamber on Friday, the Premier stated that the Allies had not protested to the government concerning the passage allowed the German soldiers through Limburg, and, from what had already occurred regarding the matter, the government had every reason to suppose that the Allies did not intend to do so. At the close of the debate on the general situation, the Progressive Liberal resolution demanding the immediate introduction of far-reaching democratic legal and social reforms, was carried by 43 votes on the left to 33 votes on the right.

NAON STATEMENT EXPECTED  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Romulo S. Naon, former Argentine Ambassador to the United States, is expected to make a statement to the people of the United States before his departure for Europe next week, showing President Irigoyen's attitude toward the allied cause. Dr. Naon has said that the allegations of President Irigoyen in accepting his resignation that he had not demanded a full alliance with the United States and the Entente were entirely false.

CONSERVATION CHIEF RESIGNS  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau  
OTTAWA, Ontario—Sir Clifford Sifton, chairman of the Commission of Conservation since its formation, has placed his resignation in the hands of the government. Sir Clifford has spent a considerable portion of his time recently in England, and is now en route to that country after having spent several weeks in Canada.

## ALIEN ENEMIES MAY BE CITIZENS

New York Naturalization Officer Explains Away Reports to Contrary—Must Prove Their Loyalty to the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
NEW YORK, New York—The German or Austrian in the United States who has shown unquestioned loyalty to the United States during his residence here, and who can meet the requirements of the general naturalization law, may obtain United States citizenship, according to an announcement made by Merton A. Sturges, chief naturalization examiner in New York for the United States Department of Labor, intended to clear up various misleading statements which have been circulated regarding this matter.

"The only legal restriction upon the granting of citizenship to alien enemies is that certain notice must be given in their cases, during which rigid investigation into their conduct is made, from which to determine their loyalty and behavior," said Mr. Sturges. "The act of Congress approved May 9, 1915, provides that no petition for naturalization filed by an alien enemy shall be 'called for a hearing, or heard, except after 90 days' notice given by the clerk of the court to the commissioner or deputy commissioner of naturalization to be present, or shall be given final hearing except in open court, and after such notice to the representative of the government from the Bureau of Naturalization, whose objection shall cause the petition to be continued from time to time for so long as the government may require.'"

"In many cases in New York city the investigation conducted by various branches of the federal government has fully established the loyalty of the applicants, the objection to their cases has been removed, and the usual notice of hearing given by the clerk of the court. Similar action will be taken in all meritorious cases as rapidly as they can be reached."

"No law has been passed lengthening the life of declarations of intention or first papers, except in cases where proper applications for final papers were filed before Jan. 31, 1918, supported by 'old law' first papers."

SOME RESTRICTIONS ON SUGAR MODIFIED

NEW YORK, New York—The sugar divisions of the United States Food Administration throughout the country will begin to disband about Dec. 15, in anticipation of the arrival of Cuba's sugar crop in January. Modification of restrictions affecting consumers will become effective early next week. The sugar divisions will discontinue, on Dec. 1, the certificate system under which sugar has been allotted to manufacturers and dealers. Manufacturers, however, will be required to limit their purchases to a 30-day supply until the arrival of the Cuban raw sugar about Jan. 10. While restrictions on the use of sugar in public places will continue in effect for the present, four pounds of sugar will be allowed to each person each month in the homes, beginning Monday or Tuesday. This, it is declared, was the normal consumption prior to the war.

CLEAN-UP ASKED BY CLUB  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
CHICAGO, Illinois—The large amount of billboard posting around the city, political and war, which is growing dilapidated as well as out of date, has led the municipal art committee of the City Club to send out a letter to all of the neighborhood improvement associations of the city asking them to clean up their sections as far as possible.

REPORT ON YALE UNIVERSITY  
United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires  
NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—The official report of Yale University issued on Friday shows a grand total enrollment of 3084 students, and members of training units. Of this number, 1806 are regularly enrolled

and matriculated students. There are 525 administrative officers and members of the instructing force, and 1129 members of the three war training units stationed at the university but not undergraduate students. Including students not candidates for degrees, the total enrollment in courses of the university is 1935.

According to their distribution among the training units, the students in the university are thus divided: Students Army Training Corps, 918; United States Naval Unit, 499; civilian students, 418.

AID IS PLEDGED IN RECONSTRUCTION  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
NEW YORK, New York—Resolutions pledging themselves to the support of the government in its preparation for the new period of peace, and to cooperation with each other and with labor, were passed by the Associated Manufacturers and Merchants of New York State at a recent meeting held in Syracuse. Resolutions were also passed favoring an adequate wage for women and minors, the creation of a state minimum wage commission which shall be competent and properly representative of industry, labor and the public, and the enactment of a federal minimum wage commission which shall supersede existing state laws.

MOVE TO COMPEL USE OF VOTING MACHINES  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
NEW YORK, New York—To avoid election contests such as that now being made by representatives of Governor Whitman, it has been proposed by a number of politicians that a bill be passed by the next Legislature making the use of voting machines compulsory. It is urged that the use of such machines would mean a great saving in salaries of election officials and also in paper for ballots, as well as in time. These machines have been for some time in use in up-state cities.

BRITISH RESUMPTION OF DUTCH COMMERCE  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The War Trade Department announces that export trade with Holland can now be resumed under licence from the department. This statement, however, does not apply to cotton or wool or cotton or woolen goods of any kind, regarding which a separate notice will be published as soon as possible.

NEWSPAPER WORKERS STRIKE  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau  
OTTAWA, Ontario—A strike is in progress here which, if continued, may halt the publication of the two local newspapers. Mill hands of the firm of J. R. Booth & Sons, manufacturers of newspaper, have been out on strike for several days for increased wages. The firm not only refuses to grant the increase but refuses to submit the matter to arbitration. The strike committee is endeavoring to induce the members of the typographical and similar unions to go out on strike in case the Citizen and the Journal, newspapers of Ottawa, use newspaper obtainable from any other than the Booth mills. The Journal recently stated that its supply of Booth's newspaper was almost used up and the Dominion Paper Controller has ordered one of the other mills to send a carload of newspaper to Ottawa. This quantity would only last about three days. Some 600 of the employees of the Booth mills are now on strike.

FRENCH ENVOY HONORED  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
NEW YORK, New York—The Alsace-Lorraine Society has elected Daniel Blumenthal, former Mayor of Colmar, who has been for some time in the United States on a mission for the French Government, its honorary president. Mr. Blumenthal, who is about to return to France, will interest himself there in developing close relations between those liberated provinces and the United States.

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Revolutionary Circular Is Published Calling Upon American Workmen to Dominate the Government and Industry

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LONDON, England (Thursday)—Sir R. L. Borden, Canadian Premier, speaking at the annual Thanksgiving Day banquet of the American Society today, said: "Let us have a League of Nations, if it can be realized, but at least let us have that understanding and unity of purpose and action between the two world-wide English-speaking commonwealths, which will save humanity in years to come from the unbearable horror, suffering and sacrifice of a war such as this."

"United by ties of race, language, literature and tradition, the nations of the British Commonwealth and the states composing the great American Republic can command the peace of the world. They could have commanded it in July, 1914, if they had given Germany their joint warning. They, therefore, stand answerable to the world for the responsibilities imposed upon them."

"By their overwhelming power and unequalled influence, neither nation can divorce itself from these responsibilities. Let no minor consideration, no petty rivalry and no unworthy distrust divide those who, united, can command the world's abiding peace."

America's share in winning the war was praised by Viscount Chinda, Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain. The Earl of Reading declared that Great Britain would in the future join America in celebrating Thanksgiving Day, in memory of America's achievements in the war.

The banquet was the most elaborate held by the society since 1914. Representatives of nearly all the associated nations were present. Henry E. Stoner presided, and the other speakers were Irwin B. Laughlin, Secretary of the American Embassy; Robert B. Skinner, American Consul-General of London; the Belgian Minister, the Lord Chancellor and Mrs. Curtis Brown, president of the American Club of London.

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## CHANGE OF POLICY BY MEAT PACKERS

Avoiding Publicity in Years Past,  
They Now Maintain Publicity  
Bureaux Devoted to Advanc-  
ing Their Interests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—In the past several years it has been a matter of occasional comment within the meat packing industry that the attitude of the great American packers toward the public and publicity had undergone a revolution. The swing was from disregard of publicity to an exceptional use of it. From days when the packers and the press found little in common, the packers have turned to the press to counter a government report and to persuade the public to their own way of thinking.

The packers' new attitude toward the press is regarded in some quarters here as perhaps indicative of a tendency which business may be feeling generally, away from old secretive methods, though the packers and some other big concerns have carried their use of publicity somewhat to the other extreme.

The packers' change from seclusion to the arguing of their case in the public press and in pamphlets has not been gradual. It appears to have come quickly with these last years, and has certainly taken its most rapid strides since the beginning of the world war.

By way of casual illustration of the change of viewpoint within the companies, this bureau has been told by packing house people at times over the past several years that they have had difficulty in getting certain of their officials to give out news of interest to the public. This they observed, was simply a relic of the old training. Or again, two years ago when a representative of this bureau asked an interview with a vice-president of one of the packing companies and was invited to call, one of the old-time employees of the company in conducting him to the vice-president's office expressed surprise. It happened that the interviewer did not get his interview, but he had a talk about packing house affairs, which, as observed, seemed to be considered unusual.

Today both of the leading packing companies maintain a publicity bureau, which is, of course, quite an ordinary thing in a great business institution.

In addition, these bureaux appear to be active and alert in trying to counter statements about their individual houses or about the industry in general which do not agree with them. Going a step beyond that, one of the packing companies engaged a professor in one of the American colleges who had made some investigation of the disposition of farm products and placed him evidently in charge of its publicity work. The employment of a college professor marks the farthest advance in the direction of packer publicity work from the days of seclusion to the present period.

The type of packer argument to the public has also somewhat changed. It would be interesting to trace the development of the packer publicity. At the present time one of the great companies is spending a very large amount of money on "educational advertising," calculated largely, it was observed recently by a packer representative, to meet the Federal Trade Commission. The aim is evidently to convince the public of the equity of the packers' case. It is probable that a half million dollars has been spent to date in this one national campaign of advertising.

Meantime this particular company is issuing on occasion replies to the Federal Trade Commission in pamphlet form. This presents one of the most interesting phases of the packers' use of publicity. The company has endeavored to attack the commission and to contradict and counteract the reports of this arm of the federal government. The commission recently let itself be drawn into a controversy by replying to one of these pamphlets.

## APPEAL IS MADE FOR WOODEN SHIPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SALEM, Oregon—Gov. Ames Witherscombe has wired a personal appeal to President Wilson asking that he intervene to the end that the contracts for 29 wooden ships previously awarded to Oregon shipbuilders and canceled this week by the Emergency Fleet Corporation, be restored. The Governor points out in his telegram that the sudden cancellation of these contracts has precipitated a serious situation in industrial and labor circles. He says:

"People of this State have steadfastly supported you in the conflict

against those who would treat a contract as a scrap of paper, and they cannot believe any government proposes to cancel its contracts. I respectfully urge your immediate consideration of the situation created in this State by the action of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. It would throw out of employment many thousands of shipbuilders, and paralyze related industries, both of Oregon and Washington. The situation is the more critical because aeroplane spruce production has just been suspended, throwing out 30,000 civilians. For weeks, strikes have been threatened, and if these should occur when many were out of employment, serious labor trouble might spread over many states.

"I respectfully urge your intervention in the interest of the State and nation."

## CALIFORNIA PLANS FOR RETURNING MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, California—In order that the returning soldiers and sailors may feel that the State is taking a genuine interest in them and in placing them in their old positions in industry or in other places equally as good, the California State Council of Defense has mapped out an elaborate plan, which involves the writing of a personal letter to each one of the 150,000 men in the military and naval service from this State. These letters will assure the men that not only their old employers and the public generally are interested in them and in seeing that they get an advantageous start in industry again, but that an important arm of the State takes a similar attitude and is going to see that the plan is carried out.

Charles C. Moore, director of the State Council, has cabled United States headquarters in Europe for information as to just what must be done to reach every California man in the service, and lists of all men in the service are also being compiled from the records of the state draft boards. A comprehensive state-wide survey of industrial plants and opportunities is also being made as a part of the plan to see that the men secure desirable employment.

## SUPREME COURT ACTS ON RUSSELLITE CASE

NEW YORK, New York—The United States Supreme Court has acted in the case of William F. Hudgings, secretary of the Watch Tower Society and the International Bible Society, accused of perjury in connection with the cases of eight followers of Pastor Russell who were convicted and sent to prison for conspiring against the government during the war. Under a writ just received here from the Supreme Court, Hudgings, who has been in a Long Island jail since last June, will be produced before court on Dec. 9. Besides being charged with perjury he was committed for contempt of court.

United States Judge Howe refused to prosecute him for the contempt charge until the perjury case had been disposed of and United States Judge Chatfield would not consider the perjury case until the contempt proceedings had been terminated. Confronted with this dilemma, the defendant's attorneys applied to the Supreme Court.

## NEW YORK HAS GREAT "VICTORY SING"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—More than 7000 persons took part in New York's "Victory Sing" on Thanksgiving afternoon in Madison Square Garden. A Boy Scout bugler sounded the assembly call, after which the great gathering sang the "Star-Spangled Banner." Maj.-Gen. J. Franklin Bell spoke of the value of song to the soldier and expressed his conviction that the greatest unity of feeling which a country may know is obtained by choral singing. A tableau vivant of the Allies, a few short addresses and much chorus singing, followed.

## WORK FOR FOUR-MINUTE MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—The 1000 four-minute speakers of Wisconsin, to be disbanded by orders from Washington, will be used in reconstruction and Americanization publicity within the State under plans being worked out by the Wisconsin Loyalty Legion.

## Jiffy-Jell Mint Flavor

Jiffy-Jell comes in fresh-fruit flavors for desserts. But it also comes in mint flavor, to make instant garnish jell.

The mint flavor comes sealed in a vial, so it keeps its strength and freshness. It makes a green jell with a wealth of fresh mint flavor.

Serve with cold meats or roast lamb. Or mix in meat scraps before cooking and make a meat loaf of it.

Try Loganberry Jiffy-Jell for a fruity dessert, and Mint for a garnish jell. They should delight you.

2 Packages for 25 Cents  
At Your Grocer's

Jiffy-Jell—Waukesha, Wisconsin  
(356)

## CANCELLATION OF CONTRACTS SOUGHT

United States War, Navy, and  
Other Departments Plan to  
Meet Industrial Emergency  
on Basis of Common Fairness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Until recently there were few cancellation clauses in war contracts, and now that it is no longer desirable to turn out quantities of ammunition and other war matériel, it is sought to stop the work as soon as may be without dislocating labor and working injustice to the manufacturer.

It is understood that the War, Navy and other departments will stop the greater part of work of that kind as soon as possible. Of course, where there is a cancellation clause it is easy. Otherwise, it is going to be very difficult. The Secretary of State received a letter from the Comptroller of the Treasury on Friday, in which he stated that he could not approve of such arrangements unless they were originally provided for.

The Secretary of War had written that the department had many outstanding contracts for munitions which, in view of the armistice, it is to the public interest to terminate, in order that facilities and labor may be returned as speedily as possible to commercial production.

"The department believes," it is stated, "that many contractors are willing to forego the prospective profits on the remainder of the work contemplated by the contract on a basis which would amount substantially to compensation for expenditures incurred, and profits not to exceed 10 per cent of the cost of the unfinished articles on hand—a basis more favorable to the government than the terms of the contract would permit—if they can secure promptly a substantial proportion of this sum so as to release their working capital for switch-back to commercial work."

"It is practicable for the department, in such cases, to determine a minimum sum which will be well within the figure of ultimate settlement on this basis, but it is difficult to fix with exactness that ultimate sum without delay."

"The department, therefore, desires to enter into supplementary contracts with such contractors by which a sum well within what it is certain would have to be paid by the government on such basis of adjustment will be paid immediately to the contractor upon his consent to a termination of the original contract and a release to the government from all its obligations thereunder, the department agreeing to pay subsequently such additional sums as the Secretary of War may determine will complete payment to the contractor on such basis of adjustment. The department desires your opinion as to whether it can enter into supplemental contracts involving this method of payment."

Mr. Warwick, the Comptroller of the Treasury, replied that it was not the province of his office to prescribe the form of the contract which administrative officials are authorized to enter into, as it may become necessary for it to construe its terms in connection with legal payments.

"An attempt by this office to decide whether or not payments of public money are authorized to be made under proposed contracts, to terminate existing contracts, would not be justified without a consideration of the language of the existing contracts," said the Comptroller. "To substitute by a new contract, another and different method of payment, would be justified only when the new method is

not prejudicial to the interests of the government. There may be contractors willing to terminate their existing contracts, whether containing termination clauses or not, on terms more favorable to the government than are contained in the proposed method. It is possible some may be willing to terminate existing contracts on the basis of payment for what is delivered before termination.

"If it is the intention that the compensation for termination of the contract and all the liabilities of the government thereunder shall not exceed 10 per cent of the cost of the unfinished work on hand at the date of notice of termination, a simple provision to that effect would appear practicable in connection with a provision stipulating for inventories of such work and how its cost shall be arrived at."

"As to outstanding contracts not signed by the officer named as contracting officer, their validity is open to question and is dependent upon proof of the fact, if it be a fact, that the officer who signed was a duly authorized contracting officer and made the agreement with the contractor. The statute clearly requires the act of one officer in the making and signing, and wholly negatives the idea of one officer signing for another."

If the Comptroller of the Treasury will not recognize telegraphic, telephonic and other informal orders as legal, hundreds of millions of dollars worth of contracts will have to be arranged for by special legislation, unless it is decided to throw the matter into the courts for a test.

## MEXICO TO GET SUPPLY OF FOODS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern Bureau

LAREDO, Texas—The United States will export large quantities of foodstuffs to Mexico to be distributed to the Mexican population under supervision of the United States consuls on a basis of population of the various consular districts. Preliminary plans for these exports and their distribution were made at a conference of American consuls in Mexico City with officials of the Mexican Government. Tentative plans call for the exportation of 50,000,000 pounds of wheat and wheat flour, and 20,000,000 pounds of sugar.

Among American consuls who attended the conference from border stations were Stewart of Chihuahua, Dowe of Juarez, Yost of Santa Rosa, Lawton of Nogales, Chapman of Mazatlan and Smith of Ensenada. J. E. Tracy of the War Trade Board of Washington also attended the conference as the representative of the Food Administration.

## DINNER PARTY TO NINE GIVEN ON AEROPLANE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

ELIZABETH, New Jersey—What was probably the first aerial dinner party was held on Thursday under the auspices of the Aero Club of America in a Handley-Page bombing machine half a mile up in the air over the grounds of the Standard Aircraft Corporation. The guests numbered nine American and British aviation officers, including Capt. Benjamin B. Lipsner, director of the aircraft post, and the president, governor and secretary of the Aero club. It was announced that this field would hereafter be used as a regular mail station. Just before the flight the club made Captain Lipsner an honorary member, the only other members of that class being President Wilson, General Pershing, Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary and Thomas A. Edison. A telegram written during the dinner flight was sent to President Wilson and others.

## VIOLATORS OF MASK ORDINANCE FREED

Jury Finds Two Walla Walla,  
Washington, Attorneys Not  
Guilty, Although They Ac-  
knowledge Disobeying Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

WALLA WALLA, Washington—Notwithstanding a vigorous closing appeal to the jury delivered by Timothy A. Paul, deputy prosecuting attorney, in which he declared that the State Legislature had invested the State Board of Health with supreme authority to promulgate such health orders as it deemed wise and necessary, a verdict of not guilty of violating the State Health Board's gauze mask-wearing ordinance was found recently in the case of C. M. Rader and E. L. Casey, two attorneys of this city. This finding was the more significant in so far as the defendants had themselves admitted the violation of the Health Board's order.

The trial assumed aspects at times which made it almost a fiasco, the masks of various types and patterns which were worn in varying positions by members of the court and some of the onlookers leading to a number of ludicrous situations. The defendants argued, however, that they took the matter seriously and might be convicted of committing a crime, which, they said, would "forever be a stigma against their reputations." The defense maintained that the order violated the inalienable rights of American citizens, that it was unreasonable and that the masks were insanitary. The prosecution maintained that the Legislature had given the State Board of Health supreme authority to make such regulations as it deemed wise and necessary and that it made no difference what was anyone's personal opinion as to the efficacy, reasonableness or wisdom of their orders.

Dr. J. E. Vanderpool, city and county health officer, was the first witness called by the prosecution, and he had no sooner taken the witness stand, wearing his face mask, than Attorney Rader moved the court that the witness be obliged to remove his mask, quoting as his authority for the motion a constitutional law which gives the defendant the privilege of meeting a witness "face to face."

The attorneys on trial conducted their own defense, and during his final plea Mr. Casey declared that, in his opinion, about 99 per cent of disease was imagination anyhow. He declared further that the order interfered with his inalienable right as a man; that the intent of the law was not to empower the health board to pass stringent rules interfering with the freedom of a well man; that the masks were insanitary and filthy; that learned physicians corroborated his statement; that the order was unreasonable, and therefore unjust and contrary to law.

Attorney Paul, in his closing plea, said in part: "I detest these masks myself, but it makes no difference what I think, or what these witnesses think about the order, the State Legislature has invested the State Board of

Health with supreme authority to promulgate such health orders as it deems wise and necessary. The supreme authority, mind you, and this mask order has been deemed wise and necessary by the State Board of Health and was therefore issued according to law. Few of us like the masks, but as I said before it doesn't make any difference whether we agree with the board or not, it is your duty as jurors to base your judgment on the law."

## PRINCETON GOING BACK TO NORMAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—Princeton is preparing to go back to normal college life, following demobilization of the Students Army Training Corps. All men who entered the corps on certificate and have done satisfactory work may continue their courses and will be given an opportunity to qualify as regular students. The three-term schedule will be followed out this year and the second term will begin on Jan. 2. The university will take back all the former graduate students who left to answer their country's call. Courses will start for them in January. Furthermore, it is planned to give back the fellowships to those who resigned them to go into service, as far as that is possible, provided that they apply for them before Feb. 1. As a result of the above concessions, it is probable that the enrollment will be well over 1000 for the second term.

## PROPER HOUSING A NATIONAL ASSET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

TORONTO, Ontario—The announcement of the prize winners in an essay competition conducted by the Ontario Housing Committee throws light not only upon some of the methods that Canada employs in solving her reconstruction problems but also upon the importance that she places upon the home as a national asset. Very early in the present year the Province of Ontario established its Organization of Resources Committee with Sir John Willison at its head. A special Housing Committee was also appointed to deal with the proper housing of returned soldiers and other industrial workers. The Housing Committee at once offered a prize of \$500 for the best solution of the housing problem in Ontario.

As a result of the competition the prize has just been awarded to Albert J. Leake, provincial inspector of manual training, while a special prize of \$100 has been granted to Mrs. J. E. Wetherell of Toronto, a writer.

## HOLDING OF COTTON IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Georgia—The governors of eight cotton states have issued a joint proclamation to the farmers, merchants, bankers and business men of the South, urging them to hold their cotton for a minimum price of 35 cents a pound, and to otherwise follow, as far as possible, the program outlined by the Cotton States Advisory Marketing Board at its recent conference in Atlanta.

## INQUIRY ASKED INTO ALLEGED POGROMS

Polish National Department and  
Defense Committee Present  
Joint Request to Allies to  
Investigate Massacre Reports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—An immediate investigation of alleged Jewish pogroms in Poland has been asked by the Polish National Department and the Polish National Defense Committee, which have united in presenting a joint request to the United States and allied governments to send a representative commission at once to Poland to discover the truth or falsity of such allegations.

John F. Smulski, Dr. K. Zurawski, Dr. Adam Swajakart, K. Zychlinski, Alexander Debski, and Dr. B. Kolakowski, signed the petition. Mr. Smulski and Dr. Kolakowski, chairmen respectively of the two organizations, issued a statement in which they said: "Poland is at war with Bolshevism and with various forms of anarchy. It is also still at war with the Ukrainians, who, under the leadership of German and Austrian officers, are attempting to seize Polish territory, and also with Germany, which is an enemy against Poland."

"Unfortunately, perhaps, the Bolshevik emissaries sent from Russia into Poland have in many cases been Jews, racially, though we appreciate, they have long ceased to follow the religious observations of the faith. When it happens that a people are protecting their country from invading, marauding or looting forces, it is impossible to segregate the enemy on religious lines in order that the patriotic forces be used only against the Christians. We now solemnly declare that the dispatches setting forth that massacres of the Jews are taking place in Warsaw are false."

"We most respectfully ask that the American people picture the actual conditions in Poland. German soldiers are retreating into Germany and Russian soldiers making their way into Russia are all traversing the distracted land, ravaging and looting."

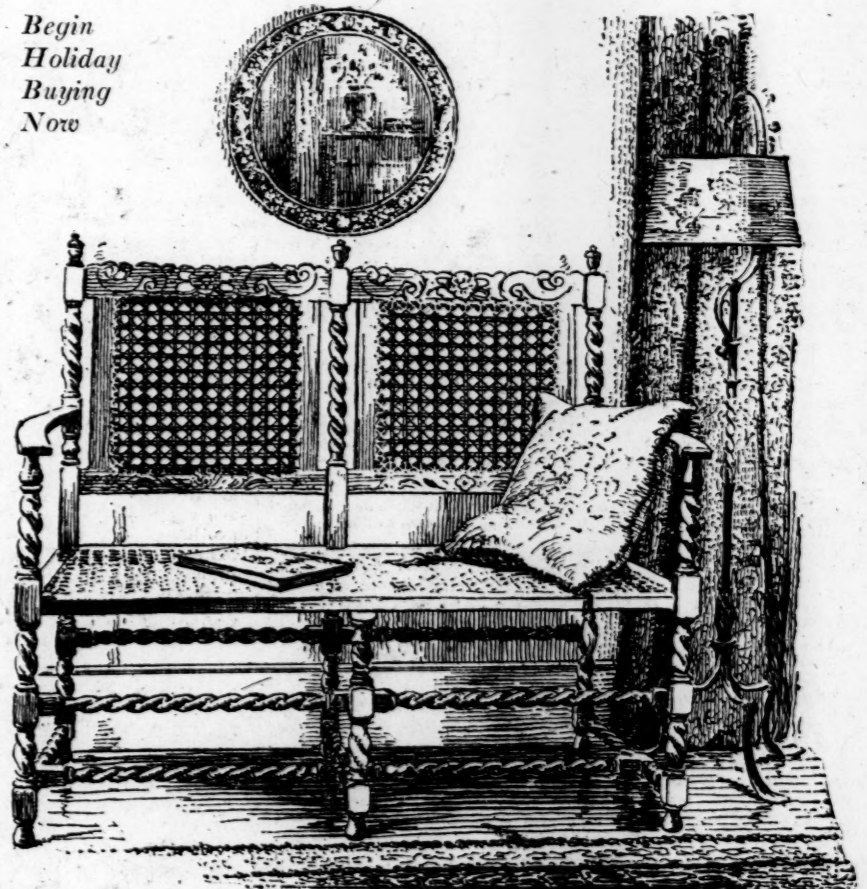
"We are firmly convinced that the assaults upon Jews, which these troops have made, are not being made by our men."

"Our men when appointed will examine the Polish rabbis in Poland, men who are Poles but of Jewish faith. From their lips we expect vindication."

## LOSSES BY OCEAN STEAMSHIP LINES

NEW YORK, New York—Ten large steamships, aggregating 180,379 gross tons, were lost by the White Star Line during the war. Among these were the Britannic, 48,158 gross tons, torpedoed in the Aegean Sea in 1916, shortly after her completion. War losses of the Atlantic Transport Line were five ships, totaling 61,775 tons; and of the Red Star Line, one ship, the Southland, 11,899 tons.

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Holiday  
Buying  
Now



YOU meet the government's requirement regarding holiday purchases by going to Paine's today—for it means buying useful gifts, buying them now and thus relieving the usual December congestion. The settee, illustrated, of English oak, and cane, hand carved, is a striking example of Paine's many useful gifts, the price \$35, the side chair of this suite \$21, the arm chair \$27, the lamp table \$17. Other useful gifts include lamps, mirrors, fireplace furnishings, and the many gifts for the home in Paine's large Rug and Drapery Shops.

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Girls' regulation navy blue  
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Excellent little dresses to give hard school wear. They have all the necessary touches to make them "regulation"—embell, white braid, red silk ties, wide patent leather belts and full skirted skirts. Sizes 6 to 14, \$6.

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They have quite a lot of dash with their detachable capes and military brass buttons. The material is fine, soft wool khaki, and they are very heavily interlined. Sizes 6, 8 and 10. \$12.75.

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Girls' thickly interlined corduroy coats have big collars that fasten up high. Taupe or navy; sizes 6 and 8. \$12.75.

(fourth floor)

Girls' warm velours, corduroy and cheviot coats, many having big fur collars are \$15. Sizes 6 to 14.

(fourth floor)

Girls' fur lined gray mocha gloves,  
sizes 1 to 7, \$4.

(street floor)

Misses' beaver cloth tams  
and scarf sets, \$5.

Big, full tams with elastic strap in band to make it fit on easier and better. Separately, \$2.50.

(fourth floor)

Nice long stole scarfs, with black fur ball ends, \$2.50 separately.

(fourth floor)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON, MASS.

## NEW REGIME IN FRENCH SOCIALISM

Hope Expressed That Future Will See No Violent Polemics Among Comrades but Absolute Respect for Others' Ideas

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—A slow and measured opening to the new régime in the French Socialist world is now in progress. Anyone who expected that the new Majoritaires (or the Longuevians as they have been described) would take possession of the political machinery with a great demonstration and much noise was always sure to be wrong. That is not the way with Jean Longuet who, though he may make strong speeches at times at Federation gatherings and in Congress, is a shrewd and careful man, and there is a strong feeling in many quarters that, having got his majority (and only just in the nick of time, some will say, for peace comes much nearer a reaction among the militants toward the right wing of the Socialist Party is more than likely), it is probable that he will lean toward more moderation and even toward that partial unity which he so implacably declared in Congress to be an utter impossibility.

He knows, like all others, that if the state of things represented in Congress is real and is to endure, then the Socialist Party, as it is known now, is doomed quickly and forever, and two quite separate parties must arise from it, with as little to do with each other as the clericals have to do with the Socialists now. One of these parties would be that of the reasonable and conciliatory Socialists who believe that a palatable part of their millennium may be gained by associating the cause of the working classes with that of democracy in general and working with and through the government in the ordinary way, seeking to strengthen its numbers and its influence. The other party would be that which can see nothing for it but absolute separation, with the red flag hoisted for war against all who are outside the community. That has been made to appear to be the attitude of the Longuevians, but a modification is prophesied.

In the meantime M. Longuet has moved behind the curtain. There has been a first meeting of the new permanent administrative committee (known as the C. A. P.) at the social headquarters of the party in the Rue St. Croix de la Bretonnerie, at which M. Oskar Frossard, who made such a great demonstration in Congress and seemed at times to say some of the things that the citizen Longuet had tried to remember and could not, was elected administrative secretary in the place of M. Louis Dubreuil who belonged to the former Majoritaires. M. Camelinat is retained as secretary, but a joint secretary is elected, the office being given to M. Loriot, schoolmaster by profession, and A. Kienthalen, who also made himself most conspicuous at the Congress. The award of an office to one of the absolute extremists of the party who are so violent in their opposition to the established order that the old Majoritaires once said they ought not to be allowed to belong to it, naturally attracts much comment, even though the office is one of comparative insignificance.

Most of the curious have been watching for the first demonstration to be made in the official organ, L'Humanité which is placed under the political editorial control of M. Marcel Cachin, Centrist leader, in circumstances that have already been commented upon. Those who are not of the new Majoritaires are still wondering as to the inner meaning of this move, in the appointment of a man like Cachin by the new controllers of the party when he is not one of their group. Editor Cachin likewise has been careful and slow in making his first move. For a day or two after the overthrow of the old majority, when the Longuevians were veritably in power, he had nothing to say, and the editorial columns were given with some freedom to the retiring editor, M. Renaudel. M. Cachin, indeed, made his first public move after Congress, not in the columns of the party journal but in the bureau of the Chamber—he is deputy for the Seine—where he deposited the following motion: "In accordance with the first of the fourteen propositions formulated by President Wilson in his message of Jan. 9, 1918, to the Congress of the United States, we request the Chamber to declare by a solemn vote that there will not be, there cannot be, any more hidden negotiations or secret treaties of any kind and that diplomacy will always be conducted openly and publicly."

Immediately afterward M. Cachin made his first demonstration as editor in L'Humanité, and celebrated the occasion by ordering his first leading article, headed inspiringly "Au Travail!" to be printed in italics, which is not a custom with this newspaper. In his first paragraph he said that he felt great pleasure in stating that the first meeting of the C. A. P. was a success, which he did without reservations. All the comrades who were present were unanimous in expressing their desire to give the newspaper their entire assistance. Such assurance was infinitely precious to the editor whose task was so delicate and onerous. It was intended that the paper should receive all the political opinions which were expressed in the party, as was decided by the majority that had issued from the Congress. They, who had regarded the living unity of socialism as the primordial condition of its action, would endeavor to insure impartially the full execution of that decision. All would be able to speak freely in those columns, and it was superfluous to

add that in spite of their passions and their oppositions the journal would preserve the steadiness that their great predecessor, Pierre Renaudel, had been able to maintain intact. There should be no violent polemics among comrades, no attacks against individuals; they would have absolute respect for the ideas of their brothers in the cause. The need was great enough to sustain their own proper conceptions of the national defense and the just peace against those who, in the face of the union sacrée, seemed to be increasingly spiteful against their ideas. Life, and events that were happening before their eyes imposed on them forgetfulness of all their recent quarrels. For the rest, as the problem of peace and its conditions became more pressing, the essential causes of their divisions would vanish. Let them bear in mind that for the present the party dissensions had seriously prejudiced the development of their ideas in the country. It was high time that they no longer turned a deaf ear to the voices of proletarians worn out by their internal struggles, who demanded that they should resume the traditional defense of national and international socialism wholeheartedly and in full agreement. Might the editorial effort, illuminated and supported by the inimitable example of the genius who had created Humanité, permit it to become a center of intimate and fraternal reunion for all the Socialists of France?

Incidentally it may be remarked that while M. Cachin states that he found the proceedings at the C. A. P. so agreeable, it is the fact that the former Majoritaires declined to take any part in the voting for the appointment of the officers who have been named, declaring that they did not wish to accept responsibility for the choice of officials any more than for the political decisions that the new majority might take. But presumably M. Cachin was referring only to what the C. A. P. had to say and do in regard to the newspaper.

## COMPULSORY WAR LOAN SUBSCRIPTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Australia, following the lead of New Zealand in passing legislation to make subscriptions to war loans compulsory. So far Australians have answered with enthusiasm every call to subscribe and the new legislation will really strike at a small class of financial shirkers. Explaining the position, Mr. Watt, the Federal Treasurer, said: "Information is in the possession of the Federal Treasury showing that there are many persons who have not subscribed to the War Loans, or who have not subscribed as much as might reasonably be expected of them; and the government has considered whether the burden of finding money to carry on the war shall be borne only by those whose sense of public duty or self interest moves them to do so. It is clear that the immense sums required cannot be provided by a section of the community, large as that section may be. The money must be found and the help of all the people is required. The government has, therefore, decided to introduce legislation requiring all persons to subscribe to war loans in proportion to their means. I have reason to believe that such a measure will meet with the approval of the chief financial institutions of Australia."

"While relying, as in the past, on the patriotic spirit of the people to furnish voluntarily the major portion of our loan supplies, it has been determined," said Mr. Watt, "that in so far as subscriptions to any war loan fall short of the amount required, resort must be made to compulsion. A measure to be submitted will provide a penalty of twice the annual average of income tax paid during the past three years upon those citizens who do not voluntarily contribute, and the enforcement of the penalty will not absolve the persons subjected to it from the obligation to subscribe the amount demanded. The bill will apply to the seventh war loan. A board of appeal will be set up with power to exempt an appellant either wholly or in part."

## DISCHARGED SOLDIERS' PENSIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

LONDON, England.—Mr. John Hodge, Minister of Pensions, recently received a deputation from the National Federation of Discharged and Demobilized Sailors and Soldiers, the members of which contended that there should be a court of appeal, independent of the Ministry, and that both ordinary and alternative pensions should be increased by bonuses equivalent to the increased cost of living. This increase, it was urged, should be equally applicable to disabled men, widows, and dependents. The importance of recognizing the potential earning power of disabled men and of men who had fallen, so that in the latter event parents might benefit, was represented. The federation's speakers objected to the Pensions Ministry appealing for subscriptions in order to start disabled men, urging that this was clearly the duty of the state. Interviewed on the subject afterward, Mr. T. P. Lister, chairman of the federation, said that the Pensions Minister met the deputation quite informally and very frankly, and, with the exception of their attitude to the King's fund, he expressed himself on the different points raised as completely in sympathy with them. On the question of the King's fund, Mr. Hodge declared emphatically that he did not consider that it was the duty of the state to set up discharged men in business. So far as it went the deputation considered the interview satisfactory, but in their opinion the whole question devolves on what success Mr. Hodge will have in securing the necessary financial provision for the scheme. He appears to regard the treasury as somewhat of a bugbear.

## WATER SUPPLY IN GOLD FIELDS

Lord Forrest Responsible for the Great Fresh Water System Built in Western Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

KALGOORLIE, W. Aus.—In all quarters of the great State of Western Australia are public works which constitute magnificent monuments to the far-sighted statesmanship of Lord Forrest, but none speaks more eloquently of that optimism, enterprise and breadth of vision which were his leading characteristics than the wonderful gold-fields water scheme, by which water is conveyed from the coast to the far interior, a distance of 350 miles, and which was constructed during his term of office as Premier of the State.

Skeptics scouted the possibility of completing this huge scheme, said to be the biggest of its kind in the world; but Sir John Forrest, as he was then known, realized that the salt water supply obtained by well sinking on the gold fields was inadequate and the cost involved in the use of condensers, whereby it was made fit for domestic use, was excessive to an extent that must hamper the mining industry on the Golden Mile, the rich chain of mines between Kalgoolie and Boulder.

The bold idea of conveying water from the coast was typical of Forrest. It was in many quarters derided. Critics averred that the expense would be beyond all reason, and that the engineering difficulties encountered would be insuperable.

Nothing daunted, Sir John secured the opinions of eminent experts and they endorsed his view that it was practicable to establish a huge storage reservoir at a point on the Helena River, 23 miles from Perth and 350 miles from Kalgoolie. Parliamentary sanction was obtained in 1896 for the expenditure of £2,500,000 for the construction of works designed by the then engineer-in-chief, Mr. C. Y. O'Connor, which would supply the arid gold fields area with 5,000,000 gallons of water daily. The work was energetically undertaken early in 1898 and the whole scheme, was brought to a completion in January, 1903,—five years after its commencement. By that time Sir John Forrest had become a member and Minister in the Parliament of the Australian Commonwealth, and a new Premier reigned.

At Mundaring, on the Helena River, an impounding reservoir with a capacity of 4,600,000 gallons and a catchment area of 566 square miles, has been formed by the construction of a concrete overflow weir, 100 feet high and 755 feet long. From the impounding reservoir the water is pumped through a steel main of the locking-bar type, 30 inches in internal diameter, by a series of eight pumping stations located at intervals along the main. The last of these stations delivers the water into a main service reservoir of 12,000,000 gallons capacity, situated at Bulla. Bulla, at a height of 1,290 feet above the lowest off-take from the Helena Reservoir and 307 miles distant therefrom. From the main service reservoir the water flows by gravity to Kalgoolie, the metropolis of the gold fields, a further distance of 44 miles, the total length of the 30 inch main being 351 miles.

The water is distributed to townships and mining centers on the way from service reservoirs and a considerable area of agricultural country is supplied by 116 miles of branch lines from the main conduit. The total length of the water area is approximately 350 miles. The total cost of the original works was £2,866,454 and of supplementary works £386,246, making a grand total cost of £3,252,700. More than 1,000,000,000 gallons of water from the scheme are consumed each year, the daily average being nearly 3,000,000 gallons.

Mundaring Weir, a favorite excursion rendezvous, is reached by means of a picturesque drive through hills, the sides of which are, for several months of the year, covered with a profusion of beautiful wild flowers, one of the many delightful natural features of the State. The overflow is a magnificent spectacle and is another attraction to numerous visitors during the winter season. The great pipe line follows the railway from Perth to the eastern gold fields unceasingly, and is not once lost sight of during the 16 hours' journey.

The project both by reason of its magnitude and its originality of conception, has attracted the attention of engineering circles in parts of the world, and it is no exaggeration to say that without it a flourishing gold-mining industry in Western Australia would have been impossible. The supply of fresh water revolutionized living conditions on the gold fields, and the gardens around Kalgoolie and Boulder produce flowers, fruit and vegetables second to none in any part of Australia.

## WATERWAYS IN THE PO VALLEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

ROME, Italy.—In an article in the Epoca on the proposed new system of waterways in the valley of the Po, Angelo Mariani declares that the war has awakened the Italians from the undisturbed sleep in which they were wrapped in peace times. Certain great industries have arisen here and there, he says, but the economic life of Italy as a whole is still in a fragmentary condition. Economic Italy was asleep, and continuing, he compares the country to a desert with beautiful oases through which parties of tourists travel. He is careful to explain that he alludes to those who came under the auspices of the Deutsche Bank

and not of Cook) intent on their own objects which have been made abundantly clear by the war. Such enterprises as were established and were successful were ecclesiastically admired, he asserts, but while Italy progressed in a piecemeal fashion, on the other side of the Alps and of the sea progress was organic. On all sides evidence of this unfortunate piecemeal method of progressing may be seen, the writer affirms, but one instance will suffice, that of transport. Italy has constructed fine railways and her electric traction serves as a model to richer and more progressive countries, but this same Italy possesses a network of rivers and watercourses in the Lombard plain which, for years she has entirely neglected.

He is not speaking here of irrigation or of water power, the writer says, but of internal navigation. Other European countries had made the most of their opportunities in this direction, he points out, but Italy had done nothing, and when the possibility of developments of this nature was pointed out people thought the idea was either anachronistic, seeing they had the railways, or else was a possible of attainment is a distant future. In course of time a royal commission was nominated but nothing was done to carry its proposals into effect.

At last the war broke out and then their latent energies developed, and the Italians manifested the same boldness in their own affairs as they were showing against the enemy, and internal navigation made a fresh start. Possibly this happened, the writer thinks, because Italy, who in the days of the Triple Alliance was contented to rest on the laurels of her two partners, saw what a benefit the development of their waterways was to the Central Empires, and how cities almost as far from the sea as Milan became as important ports as Genoa. A new era has opened in Italian economic history, the writer considers, with the recent inauguration of the organization which is concerned with the port of Milan, and with the concession to the commune of Milan for the construction of the Milan-Adda canal and the start made on the construction of the Venice-Po canal. In this way have been begun the first and last branches of the waterway from Milan to Venice which is to allow ships of at least 600 tons to reach Milan from the Adriatic.

Angelo Mariani goes on to point out that, owing to the inadaptability of the Po between the Adda and the Mincio for navigation by vessels of any size, the difficulties of the intervening portion of the proposed waterway are such that it would be better to leave this to local traffic and to provide for the passage of larger ships by an Adda-Mincio canal. This, he says, is why the cities of Cremona and Mantua, following Milan's example, have decided to begin the construction of the new canal directly after the war, together with that of their respective "ports."

In this way, thanks to the excellent navigable qualities of that branch of the Po which runs from the mouth of the Mincio, it seems that a waterway between Milan and Venice, adapted for navigation on a large scale, is on the road to becoming a reality. Nor need navigation stop at Milan, this writer thinks, for there are already powerful interests considering the possibility of waterways connecting the Adriatic with the lakes and Turin. There will be lack of employment after the war, the writer points out, unless big public works are put in hand. Italy, railways apart, is behind other nations as regards transportation. Unless steps are taken to face the necessary expenditure there will be a danger of compromising the great development in industrial matters which seems to be the only way in which the national economy is to be safeguarded. Even a victorious war would be all in vain, he thinks, unless it destroyed the small quarrelsome economic Italys of yesterday and replaced them with a single economic Italy distinguished by its organized enterprise.

## VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR BRITISH SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

LONDON, England.—Lieut. Sir Edward Bethuen, chief organizer of the National Alliance of Employers and Employed, speaking at a meeting of the Bishops' Guild Ward Club recently on the subject of "The Discharged Soldier in Civil Life," said that at the conclusion of the war the country would be faced with a most difficult problem in connection with the demobilization and reinstatement of discharged soldiers in civil life on equitable lines. The competition of foreign countries, he said, would be very keen, and if the country were to meet its financial obligations, it was absolutely necessary that there should be increased production. The men who had been fighting the battles, unless they were assisted by the government, might not be in a condition to earn full wages. The soldiers as a whole would require three months rest in order to recuperate, but at a time when intensified production was so essential, this was impossible. Trade unions and employers, therefore, he said, must work together with the utmost good will, in order to secure for the men who had done so much for the country a fair living wage independent of anything they might receive in the way of pensions. He hoped trade unions would do everything in their power to protect discharged soldiers drifting into blind alley occupations. Every man and woman in the country, he declared, must take a share in replacing the soldier and the sailor in his original business, or in some other business in which he was capable of earning a living. On both sides, employer and employed alike, there must be the utmost good will and straight dealing. The National Alliance of the Employers and Employed was not the idea of a few faddists and idealists; it was the outcome of a genuine desire to see better conditions prevailing in the industrial world.

## BRITAIN HOPES FOR INDUSTRIAL PEACE

Writer Says Aim Is to See Employers and Employed Cooperating in Mutual Trust, Free of Bureaucratic Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

LONDON, England.—Those who have marked the infinite misery and turmoil wrought by the recent strikes in this country, writes the general secretary of the National Alliance of Employers and Employed, must feel that if only industrial peace were to crown a victorious termination of the war, our measure of success would indeed be full. Unfortunately, however, industrial unrest apparently increases in proportion to our successes in the field.

The aim of all true Englishmen must be the reestablishment of a country whose employers and employed, unshackled by departmental interference and bureaucratic control, are loyally cooperating in that spirit of mutual trust which characterizes the relationship between the officer and the man at the front. The extremist section of labor and the reactionary employer scoff at this policy of comradeship, and call it idealistic, but many clear-thinking men and women of all classes hold exactly the opposite opinion, and the National Alliance of Employers and Employed is ranged on the side of those who believe that it is not essential for capital and labor to be continually at daggers drawn.

The National Alliance, which was inaugurated on Dec. 7, 1916, exists for the purpose of uniting employers and employed in the interests of the nation in the great days that are to come. The National Alliance believes in self-government of industry after the war, for it feels that, however necessary state control may be at the present time, it will have to be relaxed as soon after the war as possible.

One of the chief characteristics of the recent labor trouble has been the lack of coordinated action on the part of government departments concerned. Although the government is very rightly in favor of cooperation between capital and labor, there is a very noticeable lack of cooperation on the part of our many ministries. The alliance has called attention many a time to the dangers attending this disjointed action. Matters having been allowed to drift too long, and now that the serious perils and possibilities of labor unrest have arisen, there is no proper department capable of dealing with the situation.

At the present time the only machinery for dealing with industrial disputes is that which is centered round separate trade organizations of employers and trade unionists. There are, in addition, conciliation boards in many trades which have done most valuable work for a long time past, and quite recently the councils and committees recommended in the Whitley Report have begun to be set up. Then there is also the Committee on Production with its panels, set up under the Munition Act to provide for arbitration by the state. But there is no organization for the consideration by employers and employed of those various important and far-reaching problems of a national character which affect industry as a whole, as distinct from those affecting only specific industries. For the purpose of dealing with these larger questions, the National Alliance suggests the setting up of a Central Industrial Board, and of area boards, to cover districts, the boundaries of which would be fixed by the Central Board. Both the Central Board and the area boards should consist of employers and employed in equal numbers, and of representatives of government departments, or of local authorities. These bodies would not deal directly with trade disputes. These, the National Alliance considers, can best be dealt with either by the District Council of the particular trade in the area where the dispute occurs, or, failing agreement, by the National Council of that particular trade. It is further suggested that the Whitley Council's scheme might be adopted as a basis for these organizations. If a dispute cannot be settled even by the National Council, an appeal could be made to what it calls the Wages Appeal Tribunal; but the council would urge that where there is agreement on some of the points in dispute, the appeal should be limited to those points on which agreement has not been reached. The Wages Appeal Tribunal (which should supersede the Committee on Production) should consist of one employer and one workman—with an independent chairman agreed upon by both.

These are merely suggestions which are submitted for consideration by the National Conference, which the alliance strongly urges should be summoned without delay.

Whatever criticism may be found against this scheme, there is one outstanding feature which is above all criticism, that is the spirit of cooperation between employers and employed and government representatives. Surely only good would accrue from a National Conference in which the interests of the whole community were represented. The alliance desires to create a better feeling between capital and labor—it wants employers and employed to recognize that their interests are identical and not antagonistic, and to work together for the welfare of their country. It would indeed be a poor reward for the men who have risked their lives so long and so freely for us in this great war if, on their return—which we now eagerly look for—they should see that the spirit of self-sacrifice and of comradeship between officers and men which has been such a feature at the front, had found no echo in the hearts of those at home.

No League of Nations can absolutely prevent war; all it can do is to provide the machinery for settling disputes. Similarly no cooperation of capital and labor can prevent strikes or lock-outs; all it can do is to foster the spirit of comradeship and provide the machinery for discussing the questions at issue fully and freely and frankly before extreme measures are taken.

## AUSTRALIA'S MEAT PRICES ARE REVISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—As the result of a conference in Sydney between the Commonwealth Meat Administration and representatives of the meat trade, the Federal Cabinet has increased the fixed prices of meat. The meat price schedule which took effect at the end of July represented a reduction of, roughly, about one penny a pound to the consumer. Rates will probably now rise by an additional 1/4d. a lb. Export parity will continue to be the basis.

Mr. Massy Greene, Minister for Price Fixing, explaining the new schedule, said that the scheme insured that throughout the year meat would be available to the public at prices as close as possible to the export parity rates, while allowing for increased winter charges. The year would be divided into export and non-export seasons, the former lasting from October to June.

In the export season the rates would be based absolutely on the export prices, plus a small sum, probably a halfpenny a pound, to enable the butchering trade to compete with the exporters for the particular class of stock required for local consumption. As the price for export was fixed for the term of the war, and for three months thereafter, by the terms of the British purchase, the rates of meat during the export season would remain a fixed quantity.

When the non-export season was proclaimed by the government, maximum prices would be fixed for frozen and fresh meat. For the frozen meat the rate would be the export price, plus the bare actual cost of freezing, storage and handling; for fresh meat the maximum would be fixed at a fraction over the frozen meat price, and retail prices adjusted accordingly.

The Minister announced that negotiations would be entered into immediately with the Imperial and Indian authorities to insure the placing of all canning contracts through Sir Owen Cox, head of the Commonwealth Meat Administration, so that the price of future supplies of canned meat should approximate as closely as possible to those for frozen meat.

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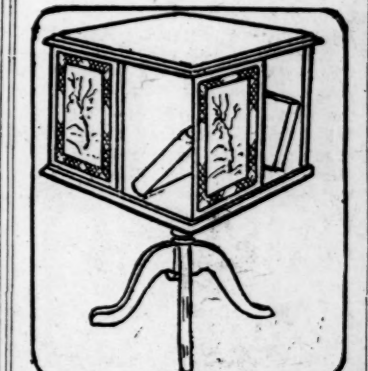
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## NEW EMPLOYMENT PLAN IN CANADA

Minister of Labor Is Developing System—Two Federal Clearing Houses for Labor—Also Provincial Clearing Houses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ontario—Senator Robertson, Dominion Minister of Labor, is at work on a scheme of organizing a national system of employment offices, coordinating them in the federal Department of Labor. Last week during the visit of the provincial premiers and other ministers to the capital, the plans were discussed and a general scheme determined upon. In this connection an official statement has been issued which in part is as follows:

"The plan of organization drawn up by the Department of Labor was submitted to the provincial officials and with their cooperation and criticism the whole organization scheme was outlined in the most minute detail. A local office will be appointed in every important industrial center, and in the larger cities it is proposed to have separate offices for unskilled workers. These offices will report daily to a provincial clearing house the number of workers unemployed and the situations unfilled, by trades, and on the clearing house personnel will fall the duty of matching up vacancies in one part of the province with unabsorbed workers in another locality.

"Upon the provincial organizations will be superimposed a federal system of two clearing houses located probably at Winnipeg and Ottawa. When the provincial clearing houses have done their best to relate workers to positions in the provinces and find that there is still a deficiency or a surplus of labor in some parts, the federal clearing house will take up the work at this point, and try to locate the surplus labor or secure the labor required in other provinces. The clearing house at Winnipeg will function in this way for all the western provinces, while the Ottawa clearing house will perform a similar task for the East.

"By this plan the Dominion Government will have always at hand accurate information as to the demand and supply of labor in all parts of the country, the extent to which private industry is absorbing the returned soldier and demobilized war workers, the volume of public employment that must be provided to take up any surplus, and the localities and trades in which such employment is required.

"In placing this machinery at the disposal of employers and employees, the Dominion and Provincial governments are anxious that it shall be operated for the common interests of both classes, and to that end advisory committees, especially representative of employers and employees, will be connected with all the larger offices. A national advisory committee, to be called the Employment Service Council of Canada, will be organized at once to supervise the administration of the entire organization.

The provincial governments will appoint one member each on this committee and the Soldiers' Civil Reestablishment Department, the Great War Veterans, the Canadian Manufacturers Association, the Trades and Labor Congress, the Railway War Board, the Railway Brotherhoods, and the Canadian Council of Agriculture will also be represented. The Department of Labor appoints three members, two of whom will be women. A provincial advisory committee to safeguard the interests of employers and employees in each province will also be appointed to each province.

"One problem which remains to be settled is the relation of the employment organization to the work of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Reestablishment, and the provincial returned soldiers' commissions. There have been conferences, however, between the employment officials and the officials of the soldiers' civil reestablishment on this matter, and delimitation of the spheres of the two departments has been practically agreed upon."

## NEW POLICY ON TRIAL IN ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Italian Bureau

ROME, Italy—In a recent article in the Epoca entitled "The New Policy on Trial," after touching on the timidity of the Italian policy toward Balkan and Austrian questions during the first years of the war, the writer praises Signor Orlando, though without naming him, for the part he has played in bringing about the change that has taken place. A man was found, the writer says, who not only had the courage to press the new point of view, but also to make the country understand that it was natural and desirable.

Only a strong union among the nations, arising inevitably from the collapse of Austria-Hungary, can guarantee the future against the danger of fresh German aggression, the writer declares. If Italian traditional diplomacy still favored the continuance of the Dual Monarchy at the present time, as it seemed to have done during the whole course of the war, they would have issued victorious from the conflict, although much later, and with the same territorial gains, but exposed to an almost immediate aggression which would have found them alone in a war-weary Europe and they would probably soon have lost all they had gained by a long campaign and much suffering. This, the writer maintains, seems now to be perfectly obvious; nevertheless, little more than a month ago, a strenuous contest was going on in the newspapers in order to decide the exact degree of fervor

with which they ought to follow a policy which now seemed to everybody to be the only possible one. The writer is here, of course, alluding to the press campaign on the subject of the policy pursued by Italy toward the oppressed nationalities and especially the Jugo-Slavs, a campaign which took place a short time before the Italian Government made its declaration concerning the latter people.

It must be recognized, the writer goes on to say, that the country's military situation and consequently its political influence, were not of the best, in the face of the rapid course of recent events. Suppose, however, he says, that the enemy's collapse had been more complete and the armistice had come immediately, and that Austria had been able to bring to the peace conference, not only the prestige of her army, still intact, and proud of her victories in Galicia and Friuli, but the authority of a federal state backed by the support of all the peoples which composed it and were contented with their autonomy. Probably in such a case the force of the treaties and their allies' gratitude for what Italy had done by taking part in the war would have brought them the same satisfaction of their national aspirations, but it would not have been accompanied by that glory to the mother country, which each of them had dreamed. The influence of their allies would certainly have had more weight than their own in the day of settlement, because they would not have seemed strong enough, even if they had really been so, to face alone an Austria which was still a going concern.

The present situation was a very different one, the writer said, for, instead of being faced with a quadruple federation, they had in front of them only two small antagonistic states, Austria and Hungary weakly held together by a personal union. By their side, if the Italians knew how to hold them to them in this time of decisive proof, they had three new states, Poland, Bohemia, and Jugo-Slavia, which had been encouraged by the Italians in their insurrection and their resistance, and were now recognized by all as juridical entities among the nations. As a consequence of the treaty of London, recognition for Jugo-Slavia could not come until this step had been taken by Italy. It would have been much better if they had decided to do this a year ago, the writer maintains, but it was at least fortunate, he says, that the step, the most important act in their war policy since they took part in the conflict, had been carried out, if only a month ago.

It was the hope of all Italians that the events of the brief remaining period of the war might serve to improve their position with regard to the peace, the writer says in conclusion. But even if peace discussions took place at once, the Italians would have the fruits of a policy which, in view of the fate of the peoples, was not inspired by an individualistic sense, but which displayed the same unselfish pity and the same fraternal zeal for the race that a kindly man felt for all human suffering.

## WHEN LIBERATION CAME TO SYRIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau

LONDON, England—Armored cars and Lancashire and Hertfordshire yeomanry occupied Tripoli, Syria, unopposed, on the 13th, writes Mr. W. T. Massey, representative of the British press with the expeditionary force in Palestine, in a dispatch dated Tripoli, Oct. 18, giving an account of the occupation of the town by British troops. French warships had previously reported the evacuation of the port. The news of the overwhelming defeat of the Turks led the inhabitants to expect their arrival, although not so soon. The Turkish postal officials were so completely taken by surprise by the rapidity of the cavalry advance that they arrived at the post office on the morning of the 14th to continue business, and found that British signalers had been installed there since the previous evening.

Today some infantry of the seventh Indian division, which during the war has fought from far Tekrit to Tripoli, marched through the town. The people were amazed at the condition and equipment of the splendid Seaforth Highlanders, and Leicesters and Indians, artillery and sappers, were magnificent samples of Imperial troops. The Seaforths, headed by their pipers, stirred the population to great enthusiasm. The Tripolitans marveled at the physique of the infantry, who had marched for 200 miles from Haifa during the oppressively hot days on the coast road, which in places is in bad order and has been considerably repaired by the troops during their march.

There has been considerable food profiteering in Tripoli, and the poor have suffered greatly. It is significant that the appearance of British troops caused a slump in prices. Everybody here believes that Great Britain stands for justice and fair dealing. While awaiting the arrival of the infantry I had conversations with many of the Lebanese who had journeyed down from their mountain homes to see the soldiers of the British Empire. They expressed gratitude that their day of deliverance had come. Some offered to serve with General Allenby's army. It is reported that few Turks dared to retreat through the mountains. Those passing up the coast only moved by night.

Having welcomed the soldiers, the Tripolitans resumed their normal business, thoroughly content with the new and better order of things. The Lebanese hurried back to their villages to spread the good report, and in the hill country there is happiness today unequalled within living memory. I was able to tell these hardy folk that the yeomanry and Indian cavalry entered Homs on the 15th. The Australian flying corps had bombed the Turks, who thereupon burned the railway buildings and evacuated the town. Their retreat was hastened by further bombing at Hama, on the Aleppo road.

## SENTENCE AGAINST MOONEY COMMUTED

Governor of California Makes Penalty of the Convicted Man Life Imprisonment—Protest Is Issued by Mooney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The commutation of the sentence of Thomas J. Mooney, convicted of having committed the San Francisco Preparedness Day bomb crime on April 22, 1916, was greeted with extreme dissatisfaction and surprise among labor leaders on the Pacific coast.

Whether the movement to call a general strike if Mooney was not given a new trial, will be dropped or continued, labor leaders say it is too early to predict, although it is stated in some quarters that the strike votes among the unions will continue. It is stated by the International Workers Defense League, which financed the defense and conducted the world-wide publicity campaign in behalf of the defendants, that unions representing 500,000 members of organized labor had agreed to strike.

This organization states that it will immediately proceed to circulate throughout the world, millions of copies of the Denmore report and the letter of Judge Franklin Griffin, who tried Mooney, to Governor Stephens, recommending a new trial.

The Denmore report is one made to William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, by John B. Denmore, director-general of the United States Employment Service, making an astonishing series of charges against the conduct of the prosecution in the Mooney cases, basing these charges in part on alleged conversations said to have been overheard by means of dictaphone.

The effect on the general public of the Denmore report and the commutation of Mooney's sentence from death to imprisonment for life is uncertain, although there was a widespread belief that Governor Stephens would intervene in a way to give Mooney a new trial.

## Statement by Governor

Reasons for Commutation Given by Mr. Stephens

SACRAMENTO, California—Governor Stephens' statement announcing the commutation of the sentence of Thomas J. Mooney said that in considering the case he had had before him "the urgent appeal of the President of the United States that I grant commutation."

"Originally, in January of this year, I received a letter from the President asking me if it would not be possible to postpone the execution of Mooney until he could be tried upon one of the indictments against him. Inasmuch as an appeal already had been taken to the Supreme Court of California, which appeal itself acted as a stay of execution, there was at that time no occasion for action on my part."

In explaining why he had not felt called on to act previously, the Governor said: "The case as presented to the California courts was that of murder, without further evidence of motive than the impossible tenets of anarchists; whose sympathies for the German cause in the war are well known. Their wild pacifist theories fitted into the widespread activities of the Kaiser's agents in this country. A number of persons of pronounced anarchistic tendencies were arrested shortly after the explosion and of these Warren K. Billings was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment and Thomas J. Mooney found guilty and sentenced to be hanged."

"So long as avenues of appeal to the courts remained open to Mooney, and he was availing himself thereof, I deemed it improper for executive authority to interfere."

"I refuse to recognize this case as in any fashion representing a clash between capital and labor," the Governor said, and he characterized as absurd the propaganda that would make Mooney appear as a martyr to the cause of labor. He denies that Mooney was a true friend of labor and characterized his previous record as such that it did not enlist faith in him among law-abiding citizens, but said in connection with this particular case he had been decided on its merits. Governor Stephens said his action was taken after a painstaking survey of the evidence produced at Mooney's trial, and because of "certain new developments following the conviction," which could not be considered by the State Supreme Court to which the case had been appealed, he found justification for setting aside the death sentence.

"In arriving at this conclusion," the Governor continued, "I have exercised that caution which must be observed in weighing evidence presented outside of established legal procedure. By commutation to life imprisonment Mooney's case will be in the same status as that of Warren K. Billings, who was convicted of the same crime and received a sentence of life imprisonment."

## Mooney Protests

He Demands New and Fair Trial or Liberty by Pardon

SAN QUENTIN, California—Thomas J. Mooney, from his cell in San Quentin penitentiary, has issued the following statement protesting against Governor Stephens' action in commuting his sentence to life imprisonment: "Governor Stephens, it is my life you are dealing with. I demand that you revoke your commutation of my death sentence to a living death. I prefer a glorious death at the hands of my traducers to a living grave. I am innoc-

cent. I demand a new and fair trial or my unconditional liberty through a pardon. If I were guilty of the crime for which I have been unjustly convicted, hanging would be too good for me."

## Labor Calls for New Trial

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Commutation of the sentence of Thomas J. Mooney by Governor Stephens of California does not in any way settle the case from the point of view of organized labor, says a statement issued by Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, taking the position that "charges of perjury in connection with the conviction of Mooney make a new trial imperative. This should be accomplished by the Governor pardoning him and having him immediately arrested on one of the other murder indictments resulting from the bomb explosion."

## League to Continue Defense

NEW YORK, New York—Efforts to set Mooney free would not be abandoned, said W. D. Patterson, representative of the International Workers Defense League, in a statement issued at the headquarters of the organization here.

## New York Socialists Celebrate

NEW YORK, New York—Some 2000 Socialists, deprived of red flags, but wearing red caps, socks or ties, had a meeting on Thursday evening at which they celebrated the commutation of the sentence imposed upon Thomas J. Mooney.

## Michigan Labor Not Satisfied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Michigan—"While the commutation of the sentence is a victory for labor, it is not satisfactory; Mooney should be released," says Frank X. Martell, secretary of the Detroit Federation of Labor.

Word is awaited from the Seattle Trades Council before definite action is taken by Michigan labor unions on the abandonment or continuation of the Dec. 9 strike order.

William Murr, president of the Michigan Coal Miners, says the strike order to his body will stand.

## Oregon Unions Voting on Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PORTLAND, Oregon—Labor unions of Oregon will not cease their referendum vote on a proposal for a general strike on Dec. 9, in behalf of Thomas J. Mooney, notwithstanding that Mooney's sentence for complicity in the Preparedness Day explosion case in California has been commuted by Governor Stephens.

Otto N. Hartwig, president of the Oregon Federation of Labor, declared on Friday that final determination of the course to be followed in view of the changed status of Mooney's case will be made by the unions after the strike vote is completed. So far, 19 unions have voted to strike and three have voted not to strike. In all, 58 unions comprise the federation. The Portland Central Labor Council has voted to boycott all California products.

"Governor Stephens' action does not meet our wishes," said Mr. Hartwig. "We demand a pardon or a new trial for Mooney."

## VICTORY JUBILEE AND LABOR DISCUSSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Charles Edward Russell, both of whom have recently returned from a mission to confer with labor organizations in France, England, Belgium and Italy, are to speak at a public mass meeting on Sunday night in the Century Theater, under the auspices of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy. At this meeting, which is expected to be a sort of victory jubilee, problems of reconstruction, Bolshevism and labor are to be discussed.

## GOVERNMENT TO RUN PLANT

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—Word was received from Washington that contrary to the reports, the question of turning the Smith & Wesson Company plant over to private ownership will not be considered by the Ordnance Department until the large question of pistols for the army has been determined. The company, which has been engaged exclusively on government work, was taken over by the War Department in September following failure of the company to accept an award of the War Labor Board and in October was placed in the hands of the National Operating Corporation.



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## INDEPENDENT LABOR PARTY NOT FAVORED

Chester M. Wright, of American Alliance of Labor and Democracy, Would Continue Established Policy for the Present

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—"That the establishment of an independent labor party would be unwise now is the opinion expressed by Chester M. Wright, of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, in a statement issued to this bureau.

"The Labor Political Party just launched in Chicago will, of course, be watched with great interest not only by labor men, but by the general public. What its future will be rests with the future and cannot be foretold," said Mr. Wright.

"My own conviction is," he continued, "that the movement for independent labor participation in politics will not spread in the immediate future but that, generally speaking, labor will continue to pursue its traditional policy. It is my belief that, for the present at least, the part of wisdom lies in continuing the established policy."

"I am not familiar with all of the reasons leading to the Chicago action and have no comment to make upon what has been done there. However, I believe independent labor political action as a general policy for American labor unwise now. It tends to beget loss of interest in the industrial movement and tends to divert attention from the real and the practical to the unreal, the theoretical and the visionary and it tends to get the labor movement away from its fundamental base."

"As these conclusions stand, they are based in part upon a long membership in the Socialist Party, severed because of the party's attitude toward labor and toward the war. They may be overturned by future events, for today no one can know what tremendous facts may develop to change all previous plans and conclusions."

## SHIPPING PLANS IN AUSTRALIA OUTLINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Australia's shipbuilding program provides for the construction in the Commonwealth of 48 vessels at a total cost of \$5,375,000, so the Federal Treasurer, Mr. Watt, informed the House of Representatives in delivering his budget speech. Each of the 24 steel vessels in the government program will cost about \$216,000, and each of the 24 wooden vessels about \$64,000. Five of a number of wooden vessels ordered in the United States have been launched. Exclusive of the vessels building in Australia, the Commonwealth at an early date will have a fleet of 45 cargo vessels.

Mr. Watt stated that there had been a reduction last year of inward and outward tonnage of more than 50 per cent on 1913. In addition, 53 Australian interstate vessels, representing 195,617 tons, had been sent overseas, and 16 vessels (77,017 tons) which in normal times served Australian coastal requirements, had been removed.

The result of placing the shipping business of Australia under the administration of the Controller of Shipping had proved in the highest degree beneficial, said Mr. Watt.

## TORPEDOED STEAMER SAVED BY THE CREW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau

LONDON, England—The owners of a torpedoed steamer brought safely into harbor by the dogged perseverance of her officers and crew, have received a letter of appreciation from the admiralty which reads:

"My lords consider that the greatest credit is due to the master, officers, engineers and volunteer crew for getting the steamer into harbor, and that their devotion to duty is most commendable."

The vessel was torpedoed without warning, being hit on the starboard side about five feet below the waterline. The master stopped the engines and the chief engineer reported all water-tight doors closed. The ballast pump was started, but as the vessel was settling down forward, the master decided to stand by in the boats for a time.

As the steamer did not sink he, with some of the crew, returned on board and raised steam on the donkey boiler.

The engineers disconnected an auxiliary branch of piping and connected it to the suction of the feed donkey pump, setting the pump to lead into the port engine-room bilge. Pumping was then commenced and continued until all connections were covered with water.

Subsequently it became impossible to get water to the donkey boiler. The flywheel hand pump was then worked, but soon got choked. During these operations all available members of the crew were employed drawing water with buckets from the stowage hold.

One of the escorting trawlers then connected with the steamer and tried to tow her, but after an hour and a half was compelled to slip hawsers, being unable to keep ahead of the vessel. A second attempt by the trawler was also unsuccessful. One of His Majesty's ships then tried to tow, but the hawser parted and darkness came on before any fresh effort could be made.

At 10 o'clock next morning, however, the steamer was taken in tow again by the trawler. Three hours later a tug arrived on the scene and took over the towing operations. By 6:15 a.m. the evening soundings showed 4' 3" of water in No. 1 hold, 7" in No. 1 ballast tank, sea level in No. 2 hold, No. 2 ballast tank full, 8" over stowage hold plates, 5' 2" in after-end of engine-room and 4' 6" in the tunnel.

During the day the engine-room staff were employed in overhauling the flywheel hand pipe, but did not succeed in getting the pump to work for any length of time. A force pump was therefore obtained from the tug, and by 6 p. m. this was working satisfactorily. The pump was kept going continually until the following morning when a second tug arrived. From this vessel a motor pump was obtained and as soon as it had been connected pumping operations were commenced. At this time soundings showed 4' 7" in No. 1 hold, No. 1 tank full, No. 2 hold full, No. 2 tank full, stowage hold and engine-room 14' 7", tunnel full. Nevertheless, by 3 p. m. the steamer had been brought safely into harbor.

## CORPUS CHRISTI HOLDS CUP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

DALLAS, Texas—Corpus Christi has again won the loving cup offered by the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs for the cleanest courthouse in the State. The award has been made by the federation at its annual convention in Dallas. The cup was donated three years ago, and this is the second year that Corpus Christi has won it. The award is made each year on the report of a committee that personally inspects the courthouses of all counties and cities that enter the contest.

## CIVIL SERVICES ESTIMATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau

LONDON, England—A White Paper recently issued shows that an additional £2,550,000 is required for the civil services (supplementary estimate); £405,000 is required for the stationery office, £1,200,000 for the police of England and Wales, £200,000 for the police of Scotland, and £750,000 for expenses under the Representation of the People Act.

## THOUSANDS WERE FURNISHED WORK

Effective Service Rendered by the Government Employment Agency Located in Spokane

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SPOKANE, Washington—Early in 1915 the government opened an employment agency in Spokane under charge of B. A. Hunter. It required considerable time to establish a clientele, but this was eventually accomplished. During the harvest seasons of 1916 and 1917 Mr. Hunter established himself temporarily in towns centrally located in the farming and fruit sections, sought out farmers and fruit growers, explained his business and asked their cooperation. He followed the same plan in the larger centers, where the 40 voluntary agencies were maintained throughout the region covered by the Spokane office, which has ultimately been extended from the Canadian boundary to the southern line of Washington, and from Missoula, Montana, on the east to the coast mountains on the west.

During the season of 1917, 14,000 men were furnished jobs through this agency, more than 1600 of them being sent into the forest industries of Idaho and Washington. During the season just closing the apple producing sections of Wenatchee, the Yakima valley and the Spokane valley, the harvest fields of the Palouse country, the Columbia River region and sections of Montana, the lumber camps of Idaho and Washington, have been furnished with upward of 20,000 laborers through the cooperation of the producers, the government agent at Spokane and his voluntary assistants. This help has been furnished free both to employers and employees. I. W. W. interference has been eliminated and this fact has gained for the institution the confidence both of those who need laborers and of those who are seeking employment.

## C. M. SCHWAB AND SHIPBUILDING PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—Although the Emergency Fleet Corporation declined to make any official statement regarding the announcement that Charles M. Schwab, the director-general, is planning to resign his office and return to private life, it was admitted that Mr. Schwab intends, as soon as the plans for changing the program of shipbuilding from the war emergency basis to an economic one are completed, to request President Wilson to release him.

Mr. Schwab is quoted as saying that the board intends to complete the original program of 13,000,000 tons of shipping but to build for economic permanency rather than for an emergency as in the past, that the employment of all kinds of labor is contemplated and that the government board will fix the standard of wages to be paid.



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ONE YEAR AGO many of our friends—even some of our competitors—expressed wonderment that we ignored market conditions and held our annual discount sale of Oriental Rugs. This year they have much greater cause for astonishment. Oriental Rugs are scarcer than ever. Therefore we are more than ever glad to be able to proceed as usual with our annual sale at

## 25% Off Regular Marked Prices

Despite the Embargo—Oriental Rug market conditions were made all the more critical when, in last April, an absolute embargo was placed upon their importation into this country. As a result, many stores closed their Oriental Rug department. Good reason—they had no stock.

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Different Here—We had looked ahead many months and had purchased so liberally that on October 1 of this year we had MORE MONEY INVESTED IN ORIENTAL RUGS THAN AT ANY TIME IN SEVERAL YEARS. Today the size range is complete, from smallest mat to largest carpet sizes. Any reasonable need will be met, and at divided savings.

Important—Rugs remaining in stock at the close of this sale will no longer be subject to price discount, nor does the discount apply to rugs sold prior to the opening of this sale.

John H. Pray & Sons Co.

646 Washington St., Opp. Boylston, Boston, Mass.

## FAMOUS DICKENSIAN INNS

### The Bull Hotel, Rochester

This is the second article on this subject prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by B. W. Matz, editor of The Dickensian. The first appeared on Nov. 21.

Before the days of Pickwick, presumably the Bull was merely a comfortable roadside coaching inn between Dover and London with no claim to fame other than that of being a favored resort of the military from the adjacent town of Chatham. It is true that Queen Victoria—then but a Princess—was compelled, because of a mishap to the bridge across the Medway and the stormy weather, to stay in the inn with her mother, the Duchess of Kent, for one night only. They were on their way to London from Dover. The event happened on the 29th of November, 1836, and caused a flutter of excitement in the city and inspired the proprietor to add the words "Royal Victoria" to the inn's name, and to justify the adornment of the front of the building with the royal coat of arms.

But it remained for the Pickwickians to draw the inn out from the rack of the commonplace, and to spread its fame to all corners of the globe; and the fact that it once had royal patronage is nothing in comparison to the other fact that it was the headquarters of the Pickwickians on a certain memorable occasion. That is the attraction of it; that is the immutable thing that makes its name a household word wherever the English language is spoken. Indeed, that was the one notable event in its history which filled the proprietor with pride, and in his wisdom, in order to lure visitors into its comfortable interior, he could find no more magnetic announcement for the signboard on each side of the entrance, than the plain unvarnished statement: "Good House, Nice Beds, Wide Pickwick."

It may have boasted a history before then; it is difficult to say. It existed in 1827 when Dickens housed the famous four within its hospitable walls; and he doubtless knew it long before then when, as a lad, he lived in Chatham; anyway it was always a favorite of his, and furnishes the scene of many incidents in his books, in addition to the part it plays in the early portion of the "Pickwick Papers"; it is no doubt the original of the Winglebury Arms in "The Great Winglebury Duel" in "Sketches by Boz" and is certainly the Blue Boar of "Great Expectations." He frequented it himself and the room he occupied on those occasions is known as the Dickens room and is furnished with pieces of furniture from his residence at Gad's Hill. We know too, that he conducted his friends over it, on those occasions when he made pilgrimages with them around the neighborhood.

The house has been slightly altered since those days but it practically remains the same as when Dickens deposited the Pickwickians in its courtyard that red-letter day in 1827. Its outside is, dull and somber looking, but its interior comfort and spaciousness soon dispel any misgivings which its exterior might have created.

The entrance hall is as spacious as it was when Dickens described it, in "The Great Winglebury Duel," as ornamented with evergreen plants terminating in a perspective view of the bar, and a glass case, in which were displayed a choice variety of delicacies ready for dressing, to catch the eye of a newcomer the moment he enters, and excite his appetite to the highest possible pitch. "Opposite doors," he says, "lead to the 'coffee' and 'commercial' rooms; and a great wide rambling staircase—three stairs and a landing—four stairs and another landing—one step and another landing—and so on—conducts to galleries of bedrooms and labyrinths of sitting-rooms, denominated 'private,' where you may enjoy yourself as privately as you can in any place where some bewildered being or other walks into your room every five minutes by mistake, and then walks out again, to open all the doors along the gallery till he finds his own."

And so the visitor finds it today, although the interior of the coffee room may have been denuded of its compartments which the interview between Pip and Bentley Drummie in "Great Expectations" suggests were there on that occasion. It was in this room that the Pickwickians breakfasted and awaited the arrival of the chaise to take them to Dingley Dell; and it was over its blinds that Mr. Pickwick surveyed the passersby in the street, and before which the vehicle made its appearance with the very amusing result known to all readers of the book.

The commercial room is across the yard, over which on one occasion Mr. Wopsle was reciting Collin's ode to Pip in "Great Expectations" with such dramatic effect that the commercials objected and sent up their complaints with the remark that "it wasn't the Tumbler's Arms."

From the hall runs the staircase upon which took place the famous scene between Dr. Slammer and Jingle, illustrated so spiritedly by Phiz. Those who remember the incident—and who does not?—can visualize it all again as they mount the stairs to the bedrooms above, which the Pickwickians occupied. They remain as Dickens described them, even in some cases to the very bedsteads and furniture, and are still shown to the interested visitor.

"Winkle's bedroom is inside mine" is how Mr. Tupman put it. That is to say the one led out of the other, and they are numbered 13 and 19; but which is which no one knows. Number 13, by the way, is the room the Queen slept in on the occasion of her visit, eight months after the appearance of the first part of Pickwick.

Number 17 is claimed as Mr. Pickwick's room, which is also the one Dickens occupied on one occasion, and the one in "Seven Poor Travellers."

from which the occupant assures us that "after the cathedral bell struck eight I could smell the delicious savor of turkey and roast beef rising to the window of my adjoining room, which looked down into the yard just where the lights of the kitchen reddened a massive fragment of the castle wall."

An important feature in those days, and presumably today, was the ball room. "The elegant and commodious assembly rooms to the Winglebury Arms." In the "Pickwick Papers" Dickens thus describes it: "It was a long room, with crimson-covered benches, and wax candles in glass chandeliers. The musicians were securely confined in an elevated den, and quadrilles were being systematically got through by two or three sets of dancers. Two card tables were made up in the adjoining card room, and two pair of old ladies and a corresponding number of stout gentlemen were executing whist therein."

The room itself is unaltered. There hang still the glass chandeliers, and at the end is the veritable elevated den where the fiddlers fiddled. Although today it is used as a dining room on account of the military and naval demands of the town, there may come a time when it will revert to its old glory and tradition.

On the evening of the Pickwickians' arrival Jingle remarks that there is a "Devil of a mess on the staircase, waiter. Forms going up—carpenters coming down—lamps, glasses, harps. What's going forward?"

"Ball, sir," said the waiter.

"Assembly, eh?"

"No, sir, not assembly, sir. Ball for the benefit of charity, sir."

This was the famous ball at which the incident occurred resulting in the duel between Dr. Slammer and Winkle, the details of which require no repetition here.

But the pleasant fact remains that the Bull Inn exists today and the Dickens tradition clings to it still. One instinctively goes there as the center of the Dickensian atmosphere with which the old city of Rochester is permeated. "Wright's, next house," which Jingle informed his friends was "Dear—very dear—half a crown in the bill if you look at the waiter," may have been more famous and more pretentious an inn than the Bull in the old, old days—it was known as the Crown, dated back to 1390 and associated with Henry VIII and Hogarth—but its fame is a thing of the past and doesn't count.

The Bull Inn, on the other hand, should never lose its fame. Indeed, as long as it lasts it never will, because Pickwick can never be forgotten. The present-day traveler will go by rail, or some day an aerial bus, and may forget the old days during his journey. But when he arrives there and walks into the inn yard, whole visions of the coaching days will come back to him, and prominent amongst

them will be the arrival of the Commodore coach with the Pickwickians on board, and the departure of the chaise with the same company with Winkle struggling with the tall mare, on their way to Dingley Dell. He will stroll through the building and every nook and corner will remind him of some historic incident to be found in the immortal papers of the Pickwick Club.

### NEW PLAN TO CURB TICKET SPECULATORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—District Attorney Swann's investigation of theater ticket speculation has resulted in preparation by him of amendments to the city ordinance relating to amusements and exhibitions which would require a license fee of \$250 yearly from every middleman handling theater tickets for public sale, who will be prohibited from charging more than 50 cents as profit on each ticket in excess of the regularly established rates of the theater, plus taxes.

District Attorney Swann this week held a conference with various ticket sellers, both managerial and speculative. No particular headway was made. There was the expected denial that ticket speculation was so rampant as alleged by the district attorney. Meanwhile his bill to stamp it out was referred to an aldermanic committee.

Meanwhile, also, F. Ziegfeld Jr. has written to the district attorney, wishing him success in his campaign against ticket sale extortion, and a justice of the State Supreme Court has told Mr. Swann that when he sent a messenger to a theater box office to get tickets for a popular play, the messenger was referred to an agency, the box office people saying the house was sold out for six weeks in advance; and that when the messenger returned and asked for tickets for a performance more than six weeks in the future, he was informed no such tickets were yet printed, and again was referred to an agency.

Mr. Swann has discovered that ticket speculators dispose of practically 80 per cent of the theater tickets sold in this city, and that they underwrite the plays and guarantee the finances before the curtain goes up.

The largest ticket brokerage agency, for example, at one time guaranteed in advance, for one production, to buy 400 tickets for each night of 24 weeks, amounting to approximately \$120,000, and a commission of 25 per cent on each ticket was paid to the company. Seven brokers collect premiums on the sale of 2,260,000 tickets annually. The hotels receive about \$250,000 a year in rentals from the agencies. If the oft-quoted opponents of the

later ticket speculation wish to give practical proof of the sincerity of their desire to wipe out that evil, they may be heard before the aldermanic committee on general welfare in the aldermanic council chamber on Dec. 11 at 2 o'clock p. m. At that time the proposed Williams ordinance for the ousting of the ticket speculators will be given a public hearing. There is no doubt but that the speculators and all those whose interests lie parallel with the speculators' interests will be present in force. It remains, therefore, for the public opinion which has frequently been quoted as interested in curbing ticket speculation, to make itself heard officially, and at a time when expression of opinion will have maximum practical results.

### TOWBOATS FOR RIVER SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—James E. Smith, president of the Mississippi Valley Waterways Association, has announced that contracts have been let for the building of four towboats to be used by the Federal Barge Line in the upper river service between St. Louis and St. Paul, Minnesota. The contract was let to a group of four St. Louisans who will form a large building company here. The price submitted by the successful bidders was \$438,000 for each boat. The boats will have a 50 per cent larger capacity than the ones now in use on the upper river and will draw 4½ feet of water. A site has been selected for the shipyard and work will begin at once.

### BORDER RESTRICTIONS OFF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

EL PASO, Texas.—Suspension of the war-time regulations and restrictions on travel across the border to and from Mexico was announced Nov. 24 by F. W. Berkshire, supervisor for the immigration service in this district.



The Bull Hotel, Rochester

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## MUSIC

### Music in Boston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

Boston Symphony Orchestra, Henri Rabaud, conductor, fifth concert of thirty-eighth season, Symphony Hall, Boston, afternoon of Nov. 29, 1918. The program: Weber, Overture to "Euryanthe"; Mozart, Symphony in C major, "Jupiter" (K. 551); Dukas, Scherzo, "L'Apprenti Sorcier" ("The Sorcerer's Apprentice"); Berotini, Symphony in B minor, No. 2.

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Some day a conductor may be found who will have the courage to dismiss half of his strings just before a Mozart number, gather the rest in a compact body about the small group of wood winds and brass which are specified by a Mozart score, and the result will be a tonally sufficient but plastic orchestra that might make the music sound as it is written. The restful and pleasantly definite music of Mozart, with no uncertainties of development and no astounding statements of ideas, is good to hear occasionally in the midst of the clamant outpourings of our own day. The restfulness of the "Jupiter" symphony was misinterpreted by the men of the Boston Orchestra as somnolence, and in spite of the efforts of the conductor, and these were vigorous and earnest, the symphony had a sluggishness and rigidity that must have enraged Mr. Rabaud as much as it bored the audience. Mr. Rabaud's efforts had been unable to rouse the players in the "Euryanthe" overture. Only with the second half of the program did the orchestra show anywhere near the verve which Mr. Rabaud had been demanding. "The Sorcerer's Apprentice" had the dash which the baffled conductor had been seeking and the men succeeded in furnishing, at its climax, the great moment of the afternoon.

The rigidity and heaviness of the strings, anathema in Mozart, were just what Borodin demanded for the sombre grandiloquence of the opening measures of his Second Symphony. Borodin, after all, does not have a great deal to say in this symphony, and its chief merit lies in the fact that its dimensions are compacted into correspondence with its paucity of ideas. The sonorous quality and the strongly tinged national feeling are of interest, but there is a disturbing lack of skill in transition and a want of cleverness in invention.

On Sunday, Nov. 24, Raoul Vidas, the new young French violinist, appeared in Boston, sharing his program with Miss Rosita Renard, the Chilean pianist. Mr. Vidas made a marked impression for he has a remarkable tone and a gracious approach to his audience. He is a young man who is fully capable of making his own way and that without the artificial methods that have attended the advance of some of his colleagues among the younger violinists.

### Chicago Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Henri Rabaud's E minor symphony was the pièce de résistance at the fifth concert of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra on Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, Nov. 22-23. The French composer had not previously figured in the artistic schemes of the organization and, after having hearkened to his work, it probably occurred to many in Orchestra Hall at this concert that it was strange so excellent a composition should have had to wait nearly two decades before it engaged the attention of the town. In creating his symphony Mr. Rabaud apparently had allowed his own ideas of symphonic construction to be dominated by the ideas of César Franck. He could scarcely have taken a better model, for organic development of a few pregnant themes was the vitalizing idea of Franckian art. These themes are worked out in the symphony as a whole rather than in one movement of it, and the development is contrived with real skill and musical feeling. So far as sheer effectiveness is concerned, the most attractive movement of Mr. Rabaud's work undoubtedly is the scherzo, and this conclusion was reached also by the people in Orchestra Hall, for they fain would have had the movement performed twice. It should be recorded that not a little of the success of the music was due to the care and the ability of Mr. DeLamarter in interpreting it. The conductor accomplished in the symphony some of the most notable labors which so far have been heard from him.

The other orchestral pieces on the program were Elgar's "Froissart" overture and Dukas' "L'Apprenti sorcier." The former is one of the English master's earlier creations, one in which he scarcely had found himself, but although immaturity squats upon the score, its interior economy clearly foreshadows the master who later gave the "Enigma" variations and "The Dream of Gerontius" to the world.

Mrs. Vera Kaplin Aronson was the soloist of the concert. She elected to be heard in Saint-Saëns' G minor concerto for piano, one of those brilliant productions which are dear to the hearts of performers who like to show off, but who like, equally, to display their virtuosity upon a background of good music. Mrs. Aronson did not employ Saint-Saëns to aid and abet her in the setting off of fireworks. Her reading of the concerto, indeed, was somewhat reticent. She found poetry and charm and a certain delicate imagination in its music but the thunderous pyrotechny of some of her colleagues was absent from her art.

There were three concerts given last Sunday, Nov. 24. The Chicago Opera Company, which has made sporadic campaigns in the past to capture the lucrative multitudes that like to take their artistic pleasures on the Sabbath, began another one by presenting an international concert in the Auditorium. It would be a measure of supererogation to describe the proceedings which took place in Mr. Campanini's temple of song. There were assembled artists who are Belgian, Polish, Greek, French, Russian, Italian, American, English. They were not stung either of voice or of song. The program was long—possibly it may still be in progress.

In Orchestra Hall Miss Mabel Gar-

ison delivered some delicate vocalization to a gathering which should have been even larger than it was. The bravura style is that in which, in opera at least, Miss Garrison has made her mark; but she did not insist upon that branch of vocalization at her recital. She turned her back upon the footlights, unless the negotiation of an aria from Isouard's long forgotten one-act "Le billet de loterie" can be called dramatic singing. Of great charm was her reading of the setting made by Fauré to the nocturne of Villiers de l'Isle-Adam; of Albert Roussel's "A un jeune gentilhomme"; of Debussy's "L'ombre des arbres dans la rivière," one of the "Ariettes oubliées" of Verlaine. It takes mentality as well as voice to interpret these things, and Miss Garrison's singing of them evoked respect for her intelligence as well as for her vocal skill. It is worth recording that the recitalist presented a program that was of more than ordinary interest, one in which the hackneyed things were absent and in which the new things were of interest and charm.

Rudolph Reuter, pianist, occupied the stage of the Playhouse. He, too, had decided, when he contrived his program, that perhaps the public is a little tired of the unceasing worshipping before the shrines of Beethoven, of Chopin, of Liszt. But no—the performer was not so certain about Liszt. He brought in three pieces by that master at the end. He offered, on the other hand, a ballade by Louis Victor Saar, Busoni's "Nuit de Noël," the "Alborada" from Ravel's "Miroirs," an excerpt from Granados' "Goyescas," and a fantasy piece by Charles T. Griffes, an American composer who learned his art from Riffer and Humperdinck in Berlin and who now is a teacher of music at the Hackley School for Boys, at Tarrytown, New York. It would seem that Mr. Griffes, with or without design, is the American Debussy, even as Mr. Cyril Scott is the Debussy of the British Isles. If the modern French never had folded the composer of this fantasy piece to their collective bosom his art might have been of different kind but it scarcely could have been less stimulating. Concerning Mr. Reuter's performance of all this music only words of praise must be set down. It was playing distinguished for excellent tone, impeccable execution, refined imagination. Much applause was well deserved. Mrs. W. Mack Baxter contributed some songs.

### NEW AVIATION CENTER PROJECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—The readjustment period will see a greatly increased use of aeroplanes for peace-time purposes. The plans for enlarging the aerial mail service are well known, and so definite is the outlook for air travel that the Aero Club of America has received numerous offers of landing places in this vicinity.

Already a group of men of this city, Chicago, San Francisco and Baltimore are planning to establish an aviation center at Lloyd's Neck, Long Island. Reginald C. Vanderbilt is president of the newly organized Lloyd's Neck Club, and Alan R. Hawley, president of the Aero Club, is a director.

The club has received offers of landing places at most of the desirable points within 100 miles of New York City.

### MEN LEAVE CAMP DEVENS

AYER, Massachusetts.—The first men to be discharged from Camp Devens under the government demobilization orders, left for their homes on Friday. Nearly 500 soldiers, all members of the first development battalion, passed out through the gates after receiving their pay and transportation allowance and many others are to be discharged on Saturday. The men were from widely separated parts of the country and after purchasing their railroad tickets at the depot brigade receiving station, were permitted to suit their own convenience in proceeding homeward.

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The Peerless Union Suit for Men  
"The Suit with the Two-Button Back Flap"

THE NORTHERN SKY  
FOR DECEMBER

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

This is the month of the winter solstice, the "standing still" of the sun, when it checks its southern progress and pauses before it begins again its northern journey with its promise of another summer. One may easily observe the movement of the sun through the year by noting on the horizon from week to week the change in place where the sun sets or rises. In June the sun wakens us by shining through the northern windows of our homes and rises high in the sky at midday. In March and September it rises directly in the east and sets in the west and it mounts less high in the sky. In December we observe it "low circling round its southern zone" and its points of rising and setting are far to the southward. All these effects become more apparent as we go northward. Beyond the Arctic Circle the sun does not rise above the horizon at the winter solstice. Dr. Kane, the Arctic explorer, speaks of this period as the "midnight of the year."

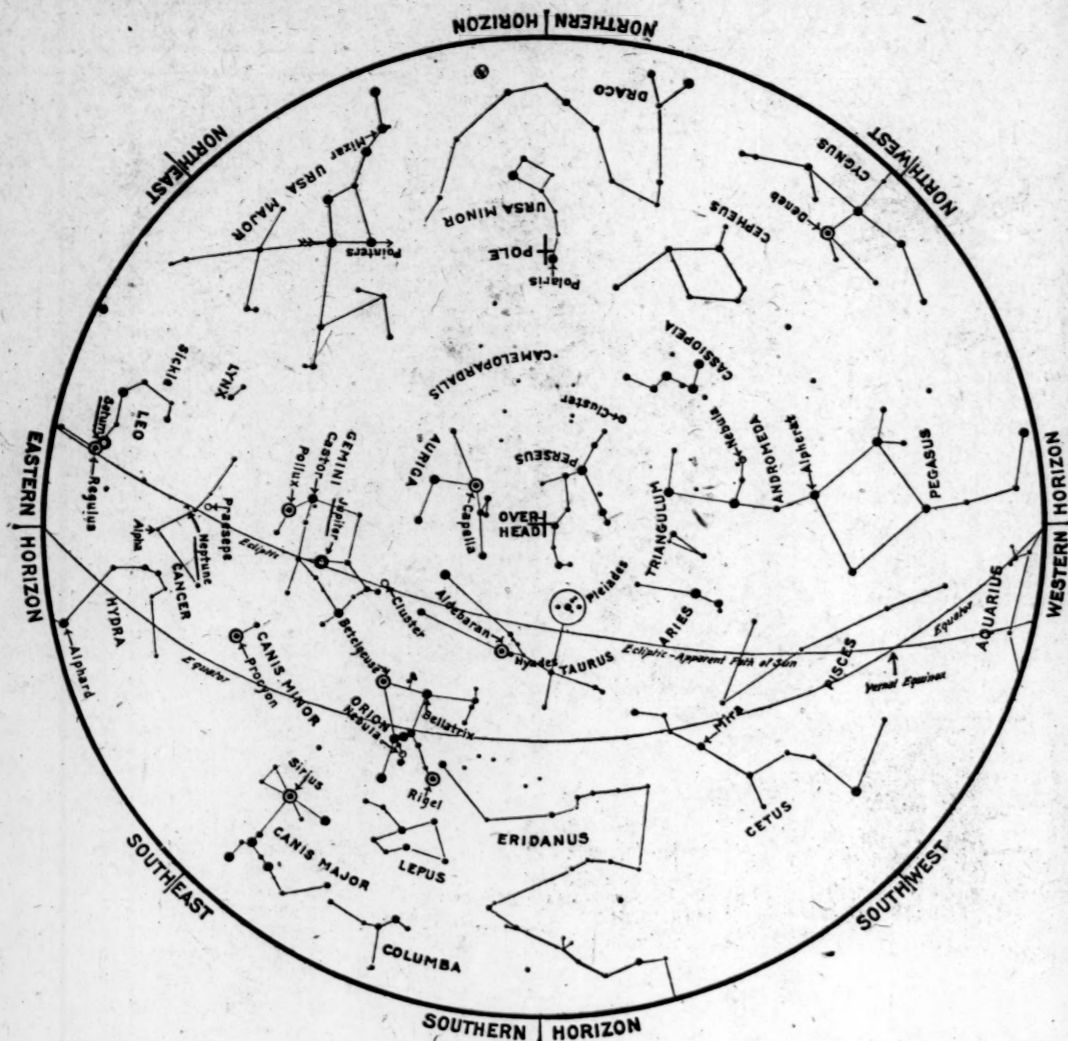
After Dec. 22 the days begin to lengthen, but strangely enough, they do not lengthen equally in the morning and at night. Consulting the almanac, we find that the sun begins to set later about Dec. 10, but does not rise earlier till well into January. This is the effect of what is called the "equation of time." If our clocks indicated true solar time no such anomaly would exist, but the difference between sun dial time and clock time is rapidly changing this month, and so produces this curious effect.

Primitive peoples who worshiped the sun made much of the solstices. Stonehenge, that interesting relic of the ancient Druids, on Salisbury Plain, which has recently been given to the British nation by Mr. C. H. E. Chubb, was evidently constructed with reference to the summer solstice for at the time of the solstice the rising sun casts the shadow of a particular stone upon the center of the circle, and so marked the beginning of the sacred year. The winter solstice was celebrated by various peoples by bonfires and other festivities in honor of the return to life of the "Sun God."

The constellations this month present a magnificent spectacle, particularly in the eastern sky. Here we see all the starry configurations which mark the winter months. Taurus is high on the meridian. Lower down toward the southwest is the mighty hunter Orion, resplendent with gems. Still lower Sirius flashes in Canis Major. More directly east is the constellation Gemini with its twin stars Castor and Pollux, entertaining a glorious visitor—the planet Jupiter. Last year at this time Jupiter was near the Hyades. Leo has risen and affords a sight of unusual beauty. Brilliant Regulus has been joined by a companion of greater brightness still and marches hand in hand with the planet Saturn.

Between Gemini and Leo is inconspicuous Cancer. The star in Cancer marked Alpha will be occulted, or eclipsed by the moon on Dec. 22. In eastern Canada and the Atlantic States this will occur late in the evening. The great square of Pegasus is prominent in the west. Cetus, with its variable star Myra, is in the southwest. Cassiopeia, Cepheus and Cygnus are in the northwest. About Christmas time in the early evening the Northern Cross of Cygnus stands upright above the western horizon, quite appropriately for the season. Ursa Minor is pendant from Polaris, while Draco twines below. Nine first magnitude stars are visible, all but one of which are east of the meridian.

The planet Mercury attained its greatest distance from the sun during the last days of November, and may possibly be seen during the first few days of December as an evening star low down in the western sky. It is soon lost in the rays of the sun as it approaches inferior conjunction, passing between us and the sun on



The December evening sky for the Northern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for the latitude of New York City, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear on Dec. 7 at 11 p. m., Dec. 22 at 10 p. m., Jan. 6 at 9 p. m., and Jan. 21 at 8 p. m. in local mean time. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the part of the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

Dec. 14. It there becomes technically a morning star but is too near the sun to be again visible till January. Venus is moving eastward from the sun but will not be at sufficient distance from it to be seen as an evening star till near the end of the month, when it sets about an hour later than the sun. Mars is still an evening star, low in the west, setting soon after sunset and is difficult to see. Jupiter rises a little over an hour after the sun, about the middle of the month, and is a very conspicuous object in the constellation Gemini near the Twins, Castor and Pollux. Saturn will continue to move eastward until it is only about a degree from Regulus. On Dec. 10 it comes to a stationary point and then begins to move westward among the stars.

Uranus is in the constellation Capricornus. Neptune is in Cancer, not far from the position occupied a year ago, since on account of its great distance its apparent movement among the stars is slight.

UNITED STATES  
ARMY EXPENSES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—It cost \$5,645,000,000 to run the United States Army during the year ending June 30, last; \$1,368,000,000 for the navy and \$1,516,000,000 for the civil government proper. The Shipping Board spent \$862,000,000 and \$181,000,000 was paid out in pensions. These figures are shown by the annual report of John Burke, Treasurer of the United States to the Secretary of the Treasury. The report showed the public debt on June 30 was \$12,396,000,000.

COMING ECLIPSE OF  
SATELLITE JAPETUS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—An unusually good opportunity for determining the flattening of the planet Saturn is predicted for Dec. 9, on the occasion of the eclipse of the Saturnian satellite Japetus, according to a cable message received at the Harvard observatory from Prof. Elis Strömgren of Copenhagen. Observations, however, will be possible only at points in the western hemisphere and Australia, as the eclipse begins shortly after 4 a. m. and ends just before 7 a. m. eastern standard time. The calculations regarding the eclipse of Japetus were made by Prof. J. Bernewitz.

EDUCATIONAL MEETINGS  
Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—A group of meetings international in scope will be held in Boston on Dec. 4, 5, 6 and 7. These will be gatherings that take advantage of the presence in the country of the British Educational Mission, and are a joint session at Harvard University on Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 4 and 5, of the mission with the Association

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of American Universities, and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on Friday and Saturday, Dec. 6 and 7, of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education and the mission.

ALIEN ENEMIES INTERNEED  
Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau  
SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—Federal officers in South Dakota continue to apprehend men regarded as dangerous enemy aliens and start them toward internment camps. In one party which recently was taken to Omaha, Nebraska, under guard of several deputy United States marshals were five of these alleged enemy aliens. From Omaha they will be sent at once to some internment camp in the West. This makes about 40 alien enemies who have been interned from South Dakota.

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DRY STAND URGED  
UPON REPUBLICANS

New York State Senator Would  
Have Party Come Out Un-  
equivocally in Favor of Rati-  
fication of Federal Amendment

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—State Senator George F. Thompson's recent call upon the State Republican Party to take a definite, aggressive stand for the ratification of the Federal Prohibition Amendment has, in the opinion of William H. Anderson, superintendent of the State Anti-Saloon League, brought about a situation where only the prompt decision of the Republicans to ratify and the prompt adoption of the ratification resolution, getting it out of the way at the beginning of the legislative session, can prevent the most tumultuous session of the Legislature the State has ever seen.

"Senator Thompson," he says, "has brought every Republican face to face with the question whether the tremendous ratification majority of Republican members in both houses of the Legislature shall insist upon carrying out the will of the overwhelming majority of the Republican Party of the State as demonstrated by the primary vote, which repudiated the wet element of the party, or whether they shall betray the party into the hands of Tammany and the brewers, after the wets have tried and failed to elect their own kind of pledged, anti-ratification Legislature."

Mr. Anderson says the league is not committed to Senator Thompson or any other man for Senate leader, nor is it opposed to any man who will stand for the ratification policy. Senator Thompson's proposition, he continues, is a square challenge to the Republican state organization, which, according to information from a prominent Republican of unquestioned veracity, instructed the county chairmen to soft-pedal on prohibition, and which, we have positive knowledge, entered into a combination with the wet forces in Oneida County, for example, to return a wet senator who before the primary openly announced

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his advocacy of the brewery-Tammany position." Mr. Anderson declares that an attempt to use the Republican Party machinery to so organize the Senate that ratification could be defeated, would cause the public, especially the women, to conclude that there has been all along a deliberate effort to elect a prohibition Governor, but to tie his hands by giving him a Senate which would refuse to approve ratification.

"If ratification is not put through," Mr. Anderson declares, "there will be a tremendous scandal, for it cannot fall if the Republican legislators committed to it do their full duty. The Republican Party cannot afford to have its chance to come back nationally jeopardized by being mixed up in anything of the sort in an important State like New York. It cannot afford to be less decent than the decent end of the Democratic Party."

SUPERDREADNAUGHT  
NEARING COMPLETION

NEWPORT NEWS, Virginia—One of the great superdreadnaughts authorized in the 1916 three-year building program is well advanced in construction at the plant of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company.

The keel of the 33,000-ton battleship was laid after the country went to war, and, in spite of the call made on this yard for 32 destroyers to fight submarines, work on the big vessel has progressed satisfactorily. The hull has taken shape and probably will be ready for launching within a few months.

This great man-o'-war will mount eight 16-inch rifles in four turrets on the center line, two forward and two aft, and naval officials believe that she will be the equal, if not the superior, of any warship afloat. Four of these ships were authorized and another is to be built here and two by the Fore River Shipbuilding Company at Quincy, Massachusetts.

TEXAS DRYS TO URGE  
STATE AMENDMENT

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas—Texas prohibitionists have been called in state mass meeting at Austin on Dec. 11 for the purpose of laying plans for a campaign in Texas looking to the adoption of an amendment to the state constitution prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors. A special session of the last Legislature, called by Gov. W. P. Hobby for the purpose of enacting emergency war legislation, passed a state-wide prohibition bill, as well as a 10-mile zone law that would be repealed automatically with the signing of a treaty of peace marking the end of the war. The state-wide law has since been declared unconstitutional by the Texas Appellate Courts, and since the war is ended and peace is in sight, the early repeal of the zone law is certain. This brings the need for additional prohibition legislation to the fore, and prohibitionists are laying their plans.

At the recent general elections in Texas, a majority of prohibitionists were elected to both House and Senate, and the prohibition forces believe now is a good time to push their fight. It is believed that the amendment will be submitted by the Legislature without a hard fight, and that it will be adopted by the people.

**BREAKING UP THE S. O. T. C.**  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The complete demobilization of the Student Officers Training Corps, comprising units in hundreds of institutions throughout the country, has been decided upon by the War Department. In making the announcement on Friday Secretary Baker said in some cases the demobilization would start immediately. The plans of the department contemplate the breaking up of every unit by Jan. 1.

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## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## THREE TEAMS IN CROSS-COUNTRY

New Hampshire College, Camp Edgar and Massachusetts Institute of Technology to Try for the New England Honors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—New Hampshire State College of Durham, New Hampshire; Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Camp Edgar are the three teams which are to battle this afternoon over the Franklin Park 6½-mile course for the annual cross-country championship of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States. Little is known about the relative strength of these teams, as there has been practically no competition in cross-country in New England this fall. Massachusetts Institute of Technology and New Hampshire have had strong teams in years past and are believed to be fairly well represented this fall. In addition to the men who will compose the teams and who also are eligible for individual honors, there are seven athletes who are to compete for the individual title and trophy only as their clubs are not entering enough athletes to qualify for the team competition. Of these individual contenders C. P. Horne of the Dorchester club is the best known and appears to be a favorite for the title. He has had much experience at cross-country running and has been rated among the best in New England during the past few years.

Last year the team championship honors were won by the Dorchester Club, which is unable to defend its title this fall on account of the fact that most of its men are in United States service. The full list of entries follows:

Massachusetts Institute of Technology—H. R. Dorr, O. L. Bards, G. Bawden, N. R. Jenney, G. R. Owens, C. L. Stone, P. M. Berke, T. C. Ryan, W. A. Wilson. Camp Edgar—F. Kahdel, J. C. Healy, J. Jensen, D. J. Zerkowski, C. W. Michaels, J. C. Voshier, A. O. Algaier, C. Gordon.

New Hampshire State College, Fourteenth Company, O. T. C., Ft. Heath—R. L. Boles, C. J. Livingston, P. Keith, R. L. Walsh. Individual Entries—Harry Parker, Whitman, Massachusetts; Oswald Sparson, Lewiston, Maine; George Costarakis, C. P. Horne, Dorchester Club; H. Kanto, C. Linder, W. Wicks, Hurja Club, Quincy, Massachusetts.

## SIDELINES

Bumkin Island sprang a big football surprise when it defeated Camp Devens 10 to 7. Forward passes figured largely in the victory.

That was a great battle Wisconsin and Michigan Agricultural College had at Madison Thursday. One point gave the Badgers a victory by 7 to 6.

The Chicago Naval Reserves have one of the strongest tackles playing football this fall. He is Christian Bentz, formerly tackle for the University of Montana.

Pennsylvania State was easily defeated by Pittsburgh Thursday, but had the satisfaction of being the team that scored the first points against Pittsburgh this fall.

One of the longest runs for a touchdown ever made from an intercepted forward pass was made by L. E. Welborn of Butler College against Franklin College, Nov. 23, when he ran 102 yards. It won the game for his team. The score at the time being 2 to 0 in favor of Franklin.

The one-sided defeat administered by the University of Pittsburgh does not seem to have affected the scoring powers of Georgia School of Technology against southern teams, judging by its 41-to-0 victory over Alabama Polytechnic Institute Thanksgiving Day.

The Radio School at Cambridge had a remarkable football player in O. K. Cox, center. He went to Radio School from Oregon, where he was a star basketball player, but had never taken up football. Another season of football and he would no doubt become one of the stars of that game.

Now that the war is over University of Pittsburgh is looking forward to having some of its 1917 football stars back for the 1918 eleven. If all of the students who were eligible for the Harvard, Yale and Princeton varsity elevens of 1917 and 1918 report for practice next year with this year's freshmen, the "Big Three" will surely have fine elevens.

They have had two pretty fair football elevens at Cornell University this fall although very few games have been played with outside teams. The team representing the Students Army Training Corps has been coached by Dr. A. H. Sharpe, the regular varsity coach, while the team representing the Aviators has been coached by Ray Van Orman, a former Cornell player who has helped Coach Sharpe in years past. In a game recently played by these two teams the Aviators won by one touchdown.

**MAINE BEATS COLBY**  
WATERVILLE, Maine—In the final football game of the season played here Thursday between the Student Army Training Corps units of University of Maine and Colby College, Maine won the honors with the score 9 to 3. The game was closely contested throughout.

## HARVARD CLOSES ROWING TANKS

Crimson Oarsmen Will Not Have Any More Practice Until After the First of Next Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—The water in the Harvard rowing tanks has been emptied and the Newell boat house is closed, at least until the new year. Fall practice for the rowing squad has been necessarily handicapped on account of the S. A. T. C. regulations, and Coach William Haines has seldom boated the same eight two days running. No oarsmen of any great ability have been reporting; but the coach has given considerable attention to those who have found time to spend an hour at the boat house.

There have been no races, though there was considerable talk of one between three crews which managed to row once or twice during the fall. Coach Haines is hopeful that rowing will come into its own very shortly now.

"I am hopeful that Harvard will row Yale next spring," Coach Haines said. "It will all depend on Yale's military plans. I understand they have a different system of training at New Haven, and it is possible that the Yale units will not be demobilized as soon as ours. We hope to be able to start rowing practice after New Year's, and if not then after the mid-year recess."

R. S. Emmet, who captained the 1918 crew which defeated Yale, and who is eligible to row again, may not be back at Harvard this spring. He is doing Red Cross work, and is in London. J. N. Borland Jr., captain of the 1921 eight, which was also successful against the Elis, is expected to reenter the university next month. J. S. Coleman of the university crew is on the S. A. T. C. football team, and several members of the freshman eight are also in the university service units.

## SYRACUSE WINS FROM COLUMBIA

Orange Easily Defeats the Blue and White on the Football Gridiron by a Score of 20 to 0

SYRACUSE, New York—Syracuse University is much pleased over the showing made by its football team against Columbia University here Thanksgiving Day in the first game played between these two colleges in 15 years. The Orange won by a score of 20 to 0.

Syracuse had little difficulty winning. The Orange kicked off, but Columbia was soon forced to punt and it took only 17 plays to produce the first touchdown. The Orange scored again in the second period, when Ackley kicked a field goal from the 25-yard mark.

Ten more points came to Syracuse in the third period. Ackley tossed a 15-yard forward pass to Schwartz over the line for a touchdown and kicked the goal. Later he duplicated his field goal of the second quarter from almost the identical spot.

Columbia made only two first downs, but through fumbles had the ball twice within striking distance of the goal. Stevens missing both attempts at placements. The summary:

**SYRACUSE**  
Dickinson, lb. .... re. Stevens  
Hopple, lt. .... rt. Tower  
Alexander, lg. .... rg. Park  
Kenning, c. .... c. Mackenzie  
Dooley, rg. .... lg. Modarelli  
Usher, rt. .... lt. Robinson  
Schwartz, re. .... lb. Grace  
Ackley, qb. .... qb. Robb  
Erwing, lb. .... rbb. Collins  
Barsha, rbb. .... lb. Canapery  
Kernan, fb. .... fb. Houlihan  
Stevens—Syracuse University, 20; Columbia, 0. Touchdowns—Barsha, Schwartz. Goals from touchdowns—Ackley 2. Goals from field—Ackley 2. Substitutions—Rainbow for Mackenzie, Martin for Barsha, Dunn for Kernan, King for Schwartz, Kernan for Dunn, Rafter for Kernan, Bowser for Rafter, Matteo for Dooley, Naumann for Martin, for Syracuse; Logan for Houlihan, Fargo for Park, Daly for Logan, Shaw for Canapery, Zychlinski for Collins, Kraus for Modarelli, Rubinstein for Grace, Mott for Stevens, Wesley for Daly, for Columbia. Referee—D. J. Kelly, Springfield. Umpire—J. T. Cooney, Princeton. Head linesman—Carl Reid, Springfield.

## CAMP TAYLOR EASILY BEATS CAMP SHERMAN

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky—The football team from Camp Sherman went down in defeat before the Camp Zachary Taylor aggregation here, 40 to 0.

Pickrell, for Camp Sherman, and Briscoe, Howard and Hoffman, for Camp Zachary Taylor, were the stars of the game. Many forward passes were attempted by both sides, but a soggy field and a slippery ball militated against the success of most of these efforts.

## YALE MEN IN DELEGATION

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Prof. Charles Seymour of the history department and Prof. Clive Day, lecturer upon economic history, both of Yale University, and both residents here, will be members of the party of President Wilson which will sail for France next week. It was stated here yesterday. Professor Seymour has been reading much upon the diplomatic side of the war and the international questions and recently has been studying at Columbia University and in Washington on matters which will come before the American peace delegation. Professor Day will serve as an advisor on economic questions.

## CINCINNATI HAS BRIGHT OUTLOOK

More Enthusiasm Is Now Being Shown in Varsity Athletics at This Big Western University Than Ever Known Before

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau  
CINCINNATI, Ohio—It has been many years since so much enthusiasm has been shown in varsity athletics at the University of Cincinnati, as is the case this fall. Perhaps, never before, according to B. B. Chambers, director of athletics, has there been so much and he credits this to the military activities through the Students Army Training Corps and the Naval Unit.

Reflecting this enthusiasm of the soldier-students and the regular university body, is the football squad which has broken Cincinnati's long losing streak. Prospects of basketball, indoor baseball, boxing, swimming and other athletics are all of the brightest, said Coach Chambers to The Christian Science Monitor representative.

"Varsity enthusiasm has been lacking in this institution, probably because of its character—being a municipal institution which scattered students who came and went without being imbued with the allegiance which closer ties to a college bring. Now, however, we have the Students Army Training Corps boys and the Naval Unit boys lodged at or near the university; their lives are bound up in its activities and they are showing that when they leave, their alma mater will mean much to them. This, in turn, will mean much to the university in the future. We might say a new era in the University of Cincinnati athletics has begun." Such was Coach Chambers' enthusiastic review of the situation.

Some splendid material has been developed under Coach Chambers, despite the limited time allowed by the military authorities. An illustration of how enthusiastic the football players have been is seen in the fact that Coach Chambers has been able to "squeeze in" 20 minutes practice with the backs at 7 a. m.; 20 minutes with the line at noon and then the 40 minutes regularly allotted after 4 p. m. The handicap of brief practice periods, a greater burden on the coach and his players, for often military demands cut down even the 40-minute allowance. Coach Chambers, however, has been pleased with the support given him by the military officers. He has done all he could to improve on the time permitted him with the boys—for instance, to save time, the football squad is rushed the 12 blocks from their quarters to the practice field in a truck each afternoon. "Minutes count," said the hard-working coach, who came to Cincinnati from Dennison College and Marshall College.

Whereas in the last three years, U. C. was glad even to score during its football seasons, this year the team started off with a victory and a tie. They defeated the Fort Thomas soldier eleven, 6 to 0, and held the strong Ohio Art University squad to a 6-to-6 score. They also defeated Georgetown College, 20 to 7, and held Miami to a scoreless tie.

Coach Chambers developed a star in Arthur Pratt '23, who has done finely at fullback. Carl Frey '21, quarterback, is another star developed this season. Joe Robbins, end, coming from the University of Michigan, and Robert Stack, halfback from Western Reserve, are other strong players expected to give the opposition much trouble in the game with Camp Sherman. Hugh Kuhn, former Muskegon College player, is a big help at guard. The varsity team is made up now of the best material from both the S. A. T. C. and the Naval Unit teams.

U. C. will become busy with basketball earlier than usual. It was not possible to form company squads for football training, but this method will be used in the basketball preliminaries. There also will be indoor games, and the best material developed will go to make up the varsity five. Three of the "letter men" of last year will be back as a foundation for the U. C. team.

## WORK FOR THE SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Saskatchewan—Extensive plans were drafted by the Saskatchewan Commission for the employment of returned soldiers during a two-days' conference here of all branch officials throughout the province. It is proposed to follow up the civilian career of each returned soldier until he is fully established. When employment is found for a man his employer will be given a card on which to report confidentially to the commission whether he is proving satisfactory. The commission intends to make a strong point of providing continuous year-round employment. Emphasis is laid on the desire of the commission that each community absorb at least as many soldiers as enlisted from the community and it is felt that there should be no difficulty in bringing this condition about.

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## EASY VICTORY FOR CALIFORNIA

Renewal of Football With Leland Stanford Junior University Expected to Be Permanent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau  
BERKELEY, California—Leland Stanford Junior University returned from Rugby to American style of football Thursday at California Field, and lost to the University of California by the one-sided score of 67 to 0. The game reminded one of California's return to the American game in 1915, when she lost to the University of Washington 72 to 0. The two games clearly show that players trained in Rugby do not become adept over night at American football.

Rugby players tackle high and partially for that reason Sprott, one of California's greatest halfbacks, not only tore through the Stanford line, but at times shook off at least half of his opponents when they tackled him. In the fourth quarter, for example, when Stanford, standing on her goal line, kicked to the center of the field, Sprott brushed aside a number of "Rugby" tackles for a 50-yard touchdown. Sprott's playing, as usual, was the feature of the game.

Rugby interference is not interference in the American game, and as a result, except for a short period in the second half, the Stanford players had no interference, seldom made downs, and more often were thrown back 10 or 15 yards by the fourth down.

Patrick, Stanford's end, and Holt, her quarterback, tried hard, as often as opportunity offered, but the California line could not be broken through or circled.

Barnes, California center, as in the Oregon game last week, started in defense ably assisted by Gordon, Watson and Majors. Kai Kee, the Chinese halfback, sent in the last quarter, at once made a 40-yard run that equaled any play of the afternoon. Stanford's slow playing kept California from adding more goals to the score.

## PENN STATE SCORES ON PITTSBURGH TEAM

## PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania

While the Pennsylvania State College football eleven was defeated by the University of Pittsburgh in their football game here Thanksgiving Day, followers of State are much pleased over the fact that their team scored a touchdown and thus became the first team able to score on Pitt this fall. The final score was 28 to 6. The visitors scored after a few minutes of play, when they secured the ball on a poor kick by McClaren, the ball being covered with mud. Line smothering sent Captain Unger over for the touchdown. C. W. Brown failed in his kick at goal. After that play the home team played superior football throughout and scored four touchdowns and Davis kicked all four goals. The summary:

**Pittsburgh** ..... Pennsylvania State  
Althouse, lb. .... re. G. W. Brown  
Hilly, rt. .... rt. Henry  
Harmon, lg. .... rg. L. W. Brown  
Hendricks, c. .... c. McKenize  
Stanford, re. .... lg. Logue  
Mervis, rt. .... lt. Hayes  
Harrington, re. .... lb. Grimes  
Gougher, qb. .... qb. Williams  
Davies, lb. .... rbb. Killinger  
McCracken, rbb. .... lb. Lundberg  
McLaren, fb. .... fb. Unger  
Score—Pittsburgh 28; Pennsylvania State 6. Touchdowns—McLaren 2. Goals from touchdowns—Unger for Pennsylvania State. Goals from touchdowns—Davies 4. Substitutions—Pittler for Davies, Horner for Gougher, Hamburger for McLaren, Ewing for Harrington for Pittsburgh; Farley for Hayes, Referee—J. A. Evans, Williams. Umpire—R. W. Maxwell, Swarthmore. Linesman—Thomas Thorpe, Columbia.

## MORSE ELEVEN WINS

NEW YORK, New York—Two shipyard soccer football elevens which had succeeded in reaching the semi-final round of the cup-tie competition arranged by the Southern New York Football Association came together at Lenox Oval, and the result, a win for Morse Dry Dock by 2 goals to 1, enabled that team to qualify for the final round against the Longfellow at Lenox Oval Sunday afternoon. The Robins Dry Dock team was the first to score 10 minutes from the start, when a foul was given against McCann.

## BASEBALL MEN ACTED WITHOUT AUTHORITY

CHICAGO, Illinois—When H. H. Frazee, president of the Boston Americans, and H. N. Hempstead, president of the New York Nationals, offered William H. Taft the post of a "one-man national baseball commission" they acted without proper authority, B. B. Johnson, president of the American League, declared in a statement Thursday on his return from the East.

## CAMP PIKE HAS MANY ELEVENS

Eleventh Battalion Football Team of the Depot Brigade Takes the Brigade Gridiron Championships Title at This Cantonment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

CAMP PIKE, Arkansas—Football enthusiasm has been a large part of the cantonment activity this fall. Teams were organized in every part of the camp. Cooks and bakers, motor mechanics, non-commissioned officers, school men, signal corps men, headquarters company men, men of various battalions and detachments all showed enthusiasm, and the office of the Y Camp Physical Director, H. N. Roe, has been a busy place.

Former college men, both among the officers and the enlisted personnel, came to the front and every evening teams have been practicing on the various drill and parade grounds. Devotees of soccer ball have also been much in evidence.

The season began informally with many good practice games being held, at which there were no spectators outside of a few officers. In these preliminaries the eleventh battalion team of the depot brigade, of which Lieut. N. D. Gentry, formerly of Kingsfisher College is the coach and Lieut. W. H. Turner of Mississippi A. & M. College was the manager, became the champion and thus became the Depot Brigade football representative.

This team has a powerful system of line smashes and line bucks, and also is expert in putting over difficult forward passes. Two of its heaviest men are its fastest end line runners, and its quarterback was the star quarter of Tulane University for several years. He is Sergeant Louis Breaux. Lieutenant Shelby, formerly of Union College, is one of the swiftest and best tackles in the South, and his scheme of interference working with Sergeant Wagster, an old Iowa State University guard, has made unfailing success for the team in forcing back the lines of opposing teams and making a breach through which Wagster can score touchdowns.

Other contestants for Camp Pike camp football honors were the former football experts of the officers' team, which was organized by Capt. J. L. Griffiths, army physical director and athletic officer of the replacement camp regiments. He was formerly for 12 years the athletic director of Drake University and is an authority on all sorts of sports. The officers' team was made up of former college men who have gone through the infantry officers' training camp at Camp Pike. Among them are: Lieut. W. V. Ford, formerly the star quarterback of Sewanee University; Lieut. J. P. Shubert, a famous end of the University of Wisconsin; Lieut. C. E. Laun, former end of Iowa State University; Lieut. G. W. Hieronimus, formerly Louisiana State University tackle; Lieut. W. A. Hard, Florida University guard; Lieut. N. D. Gentry, Kingsfisher College, Oklahoma, end and tackle; Lieut. F. A. Balkiewicz, Oklahoma State University; Lieut. Brian Schwarzbacher, Tulane University guard; Lieut. P. F. Haugmarey, Lieut. J. T. Elliott, Lieut. Edward Tracy, Lieut. W. V. Reynolds, Lieut. S. W. Rutherford Jr., Lieut. J. A. Allen, Mississippi A. & M.; Lieut. J. R. Apple, Iowa State University; Lieut. P. R. Holloway, Baylor University, formerly with the New York National League Baseball Club; Lieut. M. W. Alford, Highland Park College; Lieut. H. J. Atkin, Lieut. Robert Fields and Lieutenant Borstle, all of Woodman College.

**NEW TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYER**  
NORFOLK, Virginia—The newest torpedo boat destroyer of the United States Navy, the Gamble, built at the plant of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, was placed in active service on Friday, having been delivered last Wednesday for commission. She is expected to develop a speed of more than 30 knots an hour in the trial tests.

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## B. U. TO PLAY STAR VERMONT ELEVEN

Will Face the Fast Norwich University Football Team, State Title Holders, at Braves Field This Afternoon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—One of the most interesting football games of the season is scheduled to be played at Braves Field this afternoon when the fast Boston University eleven faces the Norwich University team from Northfield, Vermont. The visiting team has won the championship of Vermont and reports state that it is confident of adding to its victories in today's clash.

The local team, however, has had a highly successful season, and Capt. J. J. O'Hare Jr., feels sure that his men will be on the short end of the score at the final whistle. In addition to their ordinary strong line, the B. U. squad will be strengthened at tackle by the services of Joseph Atkins, a former Washington and Lee player, whose timely return from Camp Lee, Virginia, makes him available for today's clash.

Coach McDonald is confident that his line will be able to hold its opponents and expects that it will be able to open the way for the backs. On the ends he has two able players in Benjamin Maniff and David Bond. The former was a Revere High gridiron star, while Bond formerly wore the colors of Boston Latin School. Both are fast men and have displayed considerable ability in handling forward passes, while few plays have succeeded in gaining ground through their positions.

Campbell and Atkins, or King, will start the game at tackle and all three are strong defensive as well as offensive players. Stanley King, a member of the Boston University squad a year ago, has played a fine game so far this season, and the coach expects that he will show up well today.

Washburn, a former Worcester Classical star, holds down the left guard position, and does the kicking for the team. His ability in this department of the game has brought several scores to his team's credit, and it is likely that he will be given an opportunity to add to this list during the game. His teammate on the other side of the center of the line, is Charles Scott, a former Phillips Exeter Academy star. Scott is a strong defensive player and finds his way into nearly every play.

Captain O'Hare fills the quarterback position, and has shown rare judgment in his directing of the team in all of its games so far. O'Hare is a former Boston English High player, learning the game under the direction of D. V. O'Flaherty, former coach of the Blue and Blue athletes. O'Hare is a fast back and shows to advantage when advancing the ball through a broken field, where his skillful footwork enables him to make long gains.

At fullback, the Norwich team will find a hard man to stop in Alexander Felch of Fitchburg. Felch is a heavy back and seldom fails to get through on off-tackle plays. Leo Hughes of Newton and Eugene Yarrington, a former Norwich University player, are the halfbacks, and both have shown much ability in carrying the ball and are both fast men and sure tacklers. Interest in the game runs high at

## PROVIDENCE IS DOUBLE WINNER

Only Club in the American Roller Polo League Championship That Takes Two Games

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Providence was the only one of the six clubs which make up the American Roller Polo League championship circuit that was able to win both of its games Thursday. Each team in the league played in the afternoon and evening and Boston, Quincy, Lowell and Lawrence each won and lost a game, while Worcester lost two.

Providence secured its two victories at the expense of Worcester at Worcester, 9 to 8, and then at Providence, Rhode Island, by defeating Quincy, 6 to 2. Quincy defeated Boston at Quincy in the afternoon, 10 to 1, and then Boston evened up by defeating Worcester at Boston, 5 to 3. Lawrence and Lowell played each other twice, Lowell winning at Lowell in the afternoon, 5 to 3, and then losing in the evening at Lawrence, 6 to 5.

With the exception of the Quincy-Boston and Providence-Quincy games, the contests were closely fought and furnished some very interesting polo. The feature work of the day was done by Lincoln of the Quincy team, who gave a wonderful exhibition of passing. The goal tending of Mallory of Worcester was also very fine, as he was credited with making no less than 150 stops in the two games he took part in.

**NEWARK SCHOOL WINS**  
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Central High School of Newark, New Jersey, captured the American interscholastic cross-country championship over the 3½-mile course in Fairmount Park, Thursday, by scoring 38 points. Erasmus Hall was second with 81, the Northeast High of Philadelphia was third with 94 points. Three members of the Blair Academy team were the first to cross the line. Douglas was the winner. He covered the course in 18m. 16s.

## SUFFRAGISTS TO CELEBRATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—At the Charlestown Public Library Hall, this evening, women suffragists of Ward 3 will celebrate the recent victories in South Dakota, Michigan and Oklahoma, which bring the total number of full suffrage states to 15 and the enfranchised women to almost 7,000,000.

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

FINANCIAL WORLD  
AFFAIRS REVIEWEDMarkets Affected by Revocation  
of War Orders, but No Undue  
Dislocation to Business Noted  
— Money Situation Factor

Cancellation of war orders on a very large scale served to unsettle financial and speculative markets this week. It was to be expected that with the ending of the war government contracts for supplies and material would come to an end at once and that no more would be entered into. In many instances manufacturers and commercial interests had prepared for just such an event and it had been anticipated to a more or less extent by others. There was therefore nothing of the unexpected in the development. Nevertheless the cancellation of contracts for the government, and the readjustment of affairs to meet domestic commercial demands conduce to an unsettlement which could not be averted.

To what an extent the disturbance to business will continue no one knows. The one thing that is gratifying to know is that thus far there has been no undue dislocation. Some thousands of workers in various lines of employment have had to seek new work, and in place of the tremendously high wages paid by the munitions plants, workers will be obliged to content themselves with occupations less remunerative. However, it is considered doubtful if wages ever get back to the basis existing before the war.

The stock market continued its precipitous decline in the early part of the week. There were various reasons given for its weakness, but the cancellation of war orders was perhaps the most potent. Prospects of an easier money market helped to steady things somewhat, but it is difficult to see how money can become much more abundant as long as the requirements of the United States Government and its allies are as heavy as they are and likely to be for some time to come.

It is contended that, except, perhaps, for certain modifications from time to time, the money situation in the United States will continue to be controlled by the New York money committee for some time, and that the committee does not intend that the stock market should have an unlimited supply of money at its disposal until national finances have been properly provided for. The reason for this is that the immediate outlook is full of uncertainties, which are more serious than the actual strain through which the country has passed in meeting war demands. People are apt to think that with the signing of the armistice and cancellation of government war orders the needs of the government will be very much curtailed. But this is not the case. Not only will it still require large sums to maintain the American Army until it is disbanded, but the government is already committed to very large purchases on contracts which it cannot avoid. In these circumstances bankers feel it is incumbent upon them to discourage as much as possible activities in other lines which would interfere with taking care of the government's needs. Especially is Wall Street apt to be tight-lipped in this regard, and as one banker said: "We cannot afford to have the whole national situation jeopardized through an inordinate speculative movement on the stock market."

Increasing attention is being paid by bankers to the relative position of the New York and London discount markets. Now that conditions are returning to normal, it is expected the New York market will feel the competition of London to a greater degree than during the war. Merchants engaged in foreign trade will naturally turn to the cheaper market, both as regards discount rates and acceptance on commissions. At the moment London appears to have the advantage, as her discount rates for prime bills are fully 1/2 per cent under those current in New York. Nevertheless, local acceptance dealers are wondering how long this wide discrepancy in rates between the two markets can endure without being seriously felt by the New York market. Some believe that sooner or later the Federal Reserve Bank will be compelled to reduce its discount rates and enable banks to lower in turn their rates on acceptances.

In the talk of New York supplanting London as the world's central money market, it is frequently forgotten that London is an international money market in a sense which New York does not approach as yet. The British metropolis is the common meeting place of bankers hailing from every section of the globe, where they may trade with each other in discounts. Not only do foreign banks carry accounts with London correspondents, but the larger maintain branches there, and have the facility for sale or purchase, as the case at any moment may be, of bills originating in all parts of the world, which, of course, take the form of sterling acceptances. New York has only a comparatively small number of foreign bank agencies, the scope of whose business is greatly restricted by state law which prevents them from accepting deposits. Its discount market is, therefore, largely national in scope, and not partaking of the international character possessed by London, as ultimate buyers of acceptances arising out of the country's foreign trade are almost entirely domestic banks.

The briefest of breathing spells to recover from the burdens and activities of the governmental financing operations has been given the banks,

the United States Treasury making the announcement that on Dec. 5 the issuance of Treasury certificates in anticipation of permanent financing in the spring would be resumed. The total sought at the outset is \$600,000,000 and it is officially stated that the fortnightly issues thereafter will be for not less than \$500,000,000 nor more than \$750,000,000, the limits provided for in the last series.

Ample reason for the early resumption of the certificate issues to finance the government is contained in Secretary McAdoo's statement that expenditures of the government would for this month probably exceed \$2,000,000,000, thus bearing out his contention to the Senate Finance Committee that the first stage of transition from a war to a peace basis involving an industrial liquidation might temporarily intensify the demand for national funds.

The prospect of a large government bond issue in the spring is not calculated to lighten the Liberty Loan burden of the banks, the important factor in the current credit stringency. It is not generally realized how general has been the recourse to bank loans for such accommodation. From the consolidated returns of the federal reserve banks it appears that during the four weeks after subscriptions closed for the fourth war loan, United States bonds held by member banks increased \$360,600,000, and loans made to customers on United States bond collateral \$702,616,000. During the four weeks after the third war loan was placed last May, the increase was respectively \$240,970,000 and \$201,035,000.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

The Oldsmobile Company has reduced the factory price of its 8-cylinder car from \$1220 to \$1170 and 6-cylinder car from \$1670 to \$1295.

Argentina is to lend \$200,000,000 at 5 per cent to Great Britain and France to permit them to purchase grain and other products in that country. The loan will be payable in two years.

The Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company closed five shell-making plants at Pittsburgh, following the receipt of telegraphic instructions from Washington canceling contracts. About 9000 workers were affected. Chicago estimates that there are 80,000,000 hogs in this country, compared with the government estimates on Jan. 1 of 71,374,000, valued at \$1,392,276,000, which was an increase of 127 per cent over the value of hogs early in 1914.

American factories have produced more than 12,000 airplanes, 31,814 motors and necessary equipment to go with them. To Nov. 22, 150,181 Liberty motors had been completed. Thirty thousand Lewis flexible type aircraft machine guns and 35,000 Martin fixed type guns have been turned out.

## BANK OF ENGLAND REPORT

LONDON, England.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve £28,305,000, decreased £92,000; circulation £65,930,000, increased £765,000; bullion £75,845,000, increased £875,000; other securities £100,992,000, increased £1,113,000; other deposits £113,749,000, increased £1,077,000; public deposits £30,427,000, increased £759,000; government securities £62,629,000, increased £841,000. The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 16.20 per cent compared with 16.50 per cent last week and compares with an advance from 19.32 per cent to 19.40 per cent this week last year. Clearings through London banks for the week were £408,940,000, compared with £411,370,000 last week.

## LOAN RESTRICTIONS OFF

NEW YORK, New York.—The stock exchange is sending out a notice to brokerage houses that loan restrictions in so far as they affect restrictions in bonds and notes have been removed. A governor of the exchange explained this will enable brokers to deal extensively in securities of this character without violating the ruling regarding loan expansion, and will permit syndicates to underwrite bond and note issues, without restricting their credit allowances.

## PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—Quotations on some of the leading issues on the stock exchange here Friday were: Cramp Ship 85, Elec Stor Bat 52, General Asphalt com 31, Lehigh Nav 7 1/2, Lake Superior 16 1/2, Phila Co 31, Phila Co pfd 34 1/2, Phila Elec 25x-rts, Phila Rap Tr 26 1/2, Phila Tract 7 1/2, Union Tract 39 1/2, United Gas Imp 7 1/2.

## NEW MINING PRESIDENT

NEW YORK, New York.—William B. Thompson has resigned the presidency of the Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company and was succeeded by C. F. Kelley, for many years connected with the company.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

Friday's Market			
	Open	High	Low
Am Beet Sugar	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Am Can	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Am Car & Fy	80 1/2	81 1/2	79 1/2
Am Loco	60 1/2	61 1/2	59 1/2
Am Smelting	80	82 1/2	80 1/2
Am Sugar	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2
Anaconda	64 1/2	65 1/2	63 1/2
Atchafalaya	82 1/2	84	82 1/2
Baldwin Loco	72 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2
B & O	54 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2
Beth Steel B	62 1/2	63 1/2	61 1/2
Beth S & P	105 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2
B R T	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Can Pac	156 1/2	157 1/2	156 1/2
Can Leather	57 1/2	58 1/2	56 1/2
Ches & Ohio	57 1/2	58 1/2	56 1/2
C M & St P	45 1/2	46 1/2	44 1/2
C R I & Pac	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2
C R I & P	63	64	62
C R I & P 7 1/2	80	82 1/2	80 1/2
Corn Products	45 1/2	46 1/2	44 1/2
Crucible Steel	54 1/2	55 1/2	53 1/2
Cuba Cane	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Cuba Cane pfd	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Gen Electric	152 1/2	153 1/2	152 1/2
Gen Motors	124	125	123 1/2
Goodrich	50	50 1/2	50
Gr Nat pfd	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Insulation	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Int Mer Mar pfd	116 1/2	117 1/2	116 1/2
Kennecott	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Max Motor	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Max Pet	155 1/2	156 1/2	155 1/2
Mexican	43 1/2	44 1/2	42 1/2
Mo Pacific	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2
N Y C & H	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2
N Y N H & H	34 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2
No Pacific	93 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2
No Am Pet	64 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2
Penn	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2
Pierce-Arrow	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2
Ray Con	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Reading	82 1/2	83 1/2	81 1/2
Rockwell & S	73 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2
Soc Pacific	98 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2
So Railway	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2
Studebaker	49 1/2	50 1/2	47 1/2
Texas Co	179 1/2	180 1/2	178 1/2
Union Pacific	132 1/2	133 1/2	131 1/2
U S Rubber	67 1/2	68 1/2	66 1/2
U S Steel	94 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2
U S Steel pfd	111 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2
Utah Copper	73 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2
Western Union	88	88	88
Western Pac pfd	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Westinghouse	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2
Willis-Over	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Total sales 661,300 shares.			

## LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
L L 3 1/2s	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
L L 4 1/2s	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
L L 5 1/2s	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Lib 1st 4 1/2s	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Lib 2d 4 1/2s	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Lib 3d 4 1/2s	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Lib 4th 4 1/2s	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2

## FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am For Sec 5s	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Anglo-French 5s	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
City of Lyons 6s	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
City of Paris 6s	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
French Rep 5 1/2s	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2

## BOSTON STOCKS

Friday's Closing Prices			
	Open	High	Low
Am Tel	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2
A A Chem	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
Am Wool com	51	51	51
Am Zinc	122 1/2	123 1/2	122 1/2
Am Zinc pfd	48	48	48
Arizona Com	13	13	13
Cal & W I	107	107	107
Booth Fish	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Boston Elev	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Boston & Me	52	52	52
Butte & Sup	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Cal & Arizona	67	67	67
Cal & Hecla	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Copper Range	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
May Old Colon	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
East Butte	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Fairbanks	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Granby	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Greene-Can	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
I Creek com	19	19	19
Isle Royale	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Lake	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Mass Elec pfd	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Mass Gas	87	87	87
May Old Colon	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Miami	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Mohawk	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
N Y N H & H	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
North Butte	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Old Dominion	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Oscoda	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Pond Creek	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Stewart	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Swift & Co	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
United Fruit	144	144	144
United Shoe	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U S Smelting	46	46	46
Utah Cons	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2

## NEW MOTORS STOCK

NEW YORK, New York.—A special stockholders' meeting of the General Motors Corporation has been called for Dec. 10, to act on proposals providing for the authorized issue of \$150,000,000, par value, 6 per cent debenture stock, of which \$20,000,000 is to be set aside to be exchanged for outstanding issue of preferred stock, share for share, and for decreasing the present authorized preferred stock from \$100,000,000 to \$20,000,000.

## DRY GOODS TRADE

CHICAGO, Illinois.—John V. Farwell Company's weekly review of the dry goods trade says: After the abrupt change from a war basis to a peace basis the general business situation now shows a heading toward more normal conditions. Reports from all sections show splendid retail activity—late fall business overlapping that of early holiday shopping with government restrictions removed.

RAILS STRONG IN  
ADVANCING MARKET

The railroad issues, particularly Southern Pacific, were prominent in the trading on the New York stock exchange yesterday. Stocks generally moved up briskly, good net gains having been recorded for the session. Southern Pacific was heavily traded in and made a net gain of 5 1/2 points, closing at 102 1/2, ex-dividend. Other good net gains were made as follows: Atchafalaya, Missouri Pacific 1 1/2, Great Northern preferred 3/4, Chesapeake & Ohio 1 1/2, Baltimore & Ohio, 2 1/2, Mexican Petroleum 3 1/2, Texas Company 3, U. S. Rubber 3 1/2, General Motors 2, Swift and Fairbanks were strong Boston market features.

## NEW YORK CURB

(Friday's Market)			
	Bid	Asked	
Stocks—			
A B C Metal	36 1/2	36 1/2	
Atchafalaya	5 1/2	5 1/2	
Barnett O & G	3 1/2	3 1/2	
Big Ledge	1 1/2	1 1/2	
Boston & Mont	45 1/2	45 1/2	
Butte & Sup	20 1/2	20 1/2	
Caledonia	34	34	
Calumet & L	3 1/2	3 1/2	
Cash Boy	6	6	
Cons Arizona	14 1/2	14 1/2	
Cons Copper	5 1/2	5 1/2	
Cosden & Co	6 1/2	6 1/2	
Curtiss	13 1/2	13 1/2	
Federal Oil	2 1/2	2 1/2	
Glenrock	2 1/2	2 1/2	
Goldfield Cons	21	21	
Green Monster	7 1/2	7 1/2	
Hecla Mining	5 1/2	5 1/2	
Houston Oil	7 1/2	7 1/2	
Howe Sound	4 1/2	4 1/2	
Island Oil	3 1/2	3 1/2	
Jerome Verde	12 1/2	12 1/2	
Junco	13	13	
Kerr Lake	5 1/2	5 1/2	
Magma Cop	28 1/2	28 1/2	
Marshall	48 1/2	48 1/2	
McKin Jay	21 1/2	21 1/2	
Midwest Oil	103	103	
Midwest Refining	132 1/2	132 1/2	
Okla P & R	3 1/2	3 1/2	
Olmstead	14	14	
Peerless	16	16	
Sapura Ref	7 1/2	7 1/2	
Sequoia Gulf	19 1/2	19 1/2	
Standard Motor	7 1/2	7 1/2	
Stanton	1 1/2	1 1/2	
Submarine Boat	12 1/2	12 1/2	
Union Pacific	132 1/2	132 1/2	
Verde Ext	35 1/2	35 1/2	
U S Steam	6 1/2	6 1/2	
Victoria	2 1/2	2 1/2	
Wright Martin	4 1/2	4 1/2	

## COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)  
NEW YORK, New York.—Cotton prices here Friday ranged:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Dec.	28.30	28.36	27.50	27.55
Jan.	27.65	27.65	26.50	26.50
Feb.	26.15	26.15	25.00	25.00
Mar.	25.10	25.10	24.00	24.00
Apr.	24.05	24.05	23.00	23.00
May	23.00	23.00	22.00	22.00
June	22.00	22.00	21.00	21.00
July	21.00	21.00	20.00	20.00
Aug.	20.00	20.00	19.00	19.00

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Richardson, Hill & Co.'s private wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—Cotton prices here Friday ranged:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Dec.	27.30	27.40	27.15	27.15
Jan.	26.75	26.75	26.17	26.17
Feb.	25.15	25.15	24.40	24.40
Mar.	24.00	24.00	23.00	23.00
Apr.	23.00	23.00	22.00	22.00
May	22.00	22.00	21.00	21.00

## MARINE RATES STILL LOWER

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo announces a further reduction in war risk rates. The rate to England, France and certain Mediterranean ports is now 1/4 of 1 per cent, the same rate charged by the British bureau. Prior to the armistice the trans-Atlantic rate was 2 per cent.

## STEEL COMPANY EARNINGS

NEW YORK, New York.—The Gulf States Steel Company reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1918, as submitted to the New York Stock Exchange: Total net profits \$1,743,813; net profits after charges and taxes \$1,033,051.

## LINSEED OIL CHEAPER

NEW YORK, New York.—There has been a decline of 5 cents in the price of linseed oil, establishing the market at \$1.55 a gallon for car lots and \$1.53 @ \$1.60 for less.

Switch Engines  
For Sale

## RURAL TELEPHONES BEING DEMANDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Saskatchewan—With the removal of restrictions by the Dominion Government on the sale of municipal and telephone debentures, much new rural telephone construction is expected next year by the Local Government Board which is charged with the duty of passing on and approving all stock issues in the province of Saskatchewan. In 1916 \$2,250,000 was authorized in telephone debentures; in 1917 \$2,250,000, and this year, while the ban was in force, \$1,000,000, practically all for completions to existing systems or short extensions. Next year it is expected that close to \$4,000,000 of debentures will be issued, so great is the demand on the part of the farmers to secure rural telephone lines.

This presents a problem to the Department of Telephones. These rural companies issue debentures which are repayable on the amortization plan and generally bear interest at seven per cent and are in keen demand. With the government system it is quite different with a pole mileage of 4400, wire mileage of 20,000, and telephone users on local lines numbering 25,000. It is doing a large business on a small margin. To cope with the increased demands on the system through the expected increase in rural lines, next summer, large extensions to the government system will be necessary which always represents an investment of \$7,000,000. High interest rates, high wages and costly materials make it difficult to operate at a profit and an increase in telephone rentals is therefore practically assured.

The rural companies operating number 958 with 34,516 pole miles and 35,555 subscribers, and capital invested of about \$8,000,000. This in a province of 650,000 people, 93 per cent of whom are agriculturists, there is a telephone for every 10½ persons.

## MESSAGE FROM ADMIRALTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ontario—The Minister of the Canadian Naval Service has received the following cable message from the Admiralty: "The Board of Admiralty desires to express to the officers and men of the royal navy and royal marines, on completion of their great work, their congratulations on a triumph to which history knows no parallel. The surrender of the German fleet, accomplished without shock of battle, will remain for all time an example of the wonderful silence and sureness with which seapower attained its ends. The world recognizes that the consummation is due to the steadfastness with which the navy has maintained its pressure on the enemy during more than four years of war—a pressure exerted not less insistently during the long monotony of waiting than in the rare opportunities of attack."

## CENSORSHIP RELAXED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ontario—Col. E. J. Chambers, Chief Press Censor for Canada, has sent out the following notice: "As from noon on Wednesday, Nov. 20, the Admiralty has removed the war censorship restrictions placed upon press reports and printed articles relating to naval matters. The war censorship restrictions placed upon photographs and other pictures of naval vessels, etc., are also removed. That is to say that in respect to all matters published relating to the royal navy and to naval matters generally the press and publishing trade will revert to their pre-war practice. The cable censorship is not affected by the foregoing."

## DISCHARGING MEN FROM NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood, in charge of the First Naval District, has announced that men in the navy, in order to obtain discharge, must make formal application for their papers. It is stated that no man can be released without making personal application, the merit of which will be considered, special care being given to release first those men whose family circumstances are most urgent.

## Classified Advertisements

### HEARINGS

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS  
In the pursuance of the provisions of the act of the Legislature, passed at the session of 1917, relating to the salaries of officers in the various counties paid by the commonwealth, there will be hearings on the following resolve in accordance with the accompanying schedule.

(Chap. 86.)

Resolve providing for an investigation of the compensation and working conditions of the various counties of the Commonwealth and of the several departments, and to report thereon to the next General Court on or before the fifteenth day of January a plan for classifying the positions held by such officials and employees, and the salaries, fees, allowances and other compensations, and to report to the next General Court on or before the fifteenth day of January a plan for classifying the positions held by such officials and employees into services, groups and grades and for standardizing salary rates and ranges, with such recommendations as he may deem expedient. For the purpose of this resolve the supervisor shall have and may exercise in regard to all officials, employees and activities to which this resolve applies the powers granted by chapter two hundred and sixteen, and amendments thereto, relating to employment in the service of the commonwealth. The supervisor may employ such expert and clerical assistance as may be necessary for the purpose of this resolve and the civil service laws and rules shall not apply to employment hereunder.

RESOLVED, That the Supervisor of Administration be authorized and directed to investigate the working conditions of the judicial and all other officials and employees, appointive or elective, of the Commonwealth, and to report thereon to the next General Court on or before the fifteenth day of January a plan for classifying the positions held by such officials and employees into services, groups and grades and for standardizing salary rates and ranges, with such recommendations as he may deem expedient. For the purpose of this resolve the supervisor shall have and may exercise in regard to all officials, employees and activities to which this resolve applies the powers granted by chapter two hundred and sixteen, and amendments thereto, relating to employment in the service of the commonwealth. The supervisor may employ such expert and clerical assistance as may be necessary for the purpose of this resolve and the civil service laws and rules shall not apply to employment hereunder.

SCHEDULE OF HEARINGS  
Room 427, State House.  
December 2, Joint Clerks (Minor Courts), Probation Officers at 2:30.  
December 4, County Commissioners, County Treasurers, Clerks (Superior and Supreme) at 10:30.  
December 6, Judges of Probate, Registers of Probate, Registers of Deeds at 10:30.  
December 11, Sheriffs and Deputies at 10:30.

### FOR SALE

COLE BIG SIX SEDAN  
Seven seat 1917 model in fine condition; has Westinghouse air springs, custom body, distinctive appearance; has had excellent care; owner driven; a beautiful car for sale at low price. Phone Brookline 1448 W.

### REAL ESTATE

## For Sale Tirrell Wharf South Boston

### Rail and Water Connection

750,000 SQ. FT. as a whole or in lots, close to Summer St. and U. S. Army base; mostly original soil; frontage on channel. Plans and particulars.

Wm. Pease O'Brien  
45 MILK STREET

## Factory Railroad Siding

SITUATED in Palmer, Mass., 78 miles from Boston; we offer for sale or lease a plant consisting of five factory buildings; main building, heavy roof, story three, 120,000 sq. ft., with monitor roof; also brick building, 40,000 sq. ft., with 20,000 sq. ft. of open space; also a two-story warehouse, 80,000 sq. ft., with 20,000 sq. ft. of open space; and a two-story tenement house in excellent condition. The plant is equipped with 1000 h.p. boilers and the power plant consists of a water power estimated generating about 90 h.p. eight months of the year and up to 200 h.p. four months of the year; a new dam has recently been built; in addition to the above, this plant is especially adapted for the manufacture of chemicals, and is located on a railroad siding at a low figure, terms arranged. WILLARD WELSH REALTY CO., 15 Exchange St., Boston, Tel. Main 7153.

### CHESTNUT HILL

FOR SALE—New tapestry brick house, beautifully located, containing 9 rooms and 3 baths, large living-room with fireplace and all up-to-date appliances, including broad verandas, hardwood floors, hot-water heat, electric lights, double garage, and about 10,000 square feet of land; the price and terms will be made an object to an immediate purchaser.

WM. E. MCCOY & CO.  
451 Old South Bldg., Boston  
Tel. South 5035; Brookline 5210.

PRESERVE THIS, and show to a person of means, taste and appreciation, one seeking a home in the Chestnut Hill section of the city. FOR SALE—Inglewood, a valuable estate tract, subject for 60 years in home-land entry, but discovered and patented in recent time. Right in the Town of Fairbairn, Minn. A beautiful estate of 100 acres, with a fine view to Montgomery. Splendid all-year climate, golf courses, sea bathing, fruits and nuts in abundance, and a large number of other buildings. Great developments in the near future for this section of land. For information, apply to Mr. C. L. COLEMAN, Homeowner, Fairbairn, Minn.

### 5714-ACRE STOCK RANCH

In Humboldt and Trinity Counties, 4½ miles from 2 R. station, about 4000 acres of good balance timber; fine feed crops; fine view; and wild oats; well watered with springs and streams; level land; 2000 acres of land to grain; 150 acres have been farmed, fenced and cross-fenced; good night-room modern house; large barn, also two large haymows; 2000 acres of land; price only \$80 per acre; \$20,000 cash; balance on time. Apply to Mr. A. W. KIRBY, Stockton, California.

### BROOKLINE

Personal interviews or correspondence invited regarding the sale, rental, or exchange of property in the Brookline section. Private homes, estates, apartments, or investment properties.

HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.  
Established 1840  
1331 BEACON STREET, BROOKLINE

FOR SALE—Ranch in Fresno Co., approx. 1075 acres; situated 20 miles N. E. Fresno, Cal. on the main line of the Santa Fe R.R.; good neighborhood; school facilities. Ranch now used for grain farming; most of tract well suited for grapes, apricots, etc. Canal crosses south end; orchards or vineyards easily irrigated by installing pumping plant. Price \$200,000. Terms: \$20,000 cash; \$100,000 in 2 years, balance in 4-year payments; interest 6½ per cent, payable semi-annually. Address: V. A. K. M. Office, 1100 1st Nat. Bank Bldg., San Francisco.

FOR SALE—A fine tract of 22 acres, close to Miami located between the famous Dixie Highway and beautiful Bay Biscayne with 355 feet of frontage on Biscayne Bay. Price \$250,000. This place could be converted into a beautiful estate. My list of buildings includes business, private, homes and building sites. Information gladly given. ROBERT DANIEL, 1200 Ave. N., Miami, Florida.

### BROOKLINE

Several very desirable homes at Chestnut Hill, Fisher Hill and Brookline Hills.

Apply to  
COFFIN & TABER  
24 MILK ST., BOSTON

### FOR SALE

20 Acres of Frisco Fruit Colony  
Good wheat and alfalfa land; apple bearing trees; slightly improved cottage and fence. This land is surrounded by tracts for rent or sale. Location Union County, Oregon.  
Address: J. N. G. Jones Green Building, Seattle, Washington.

### FOR SALE—Riverside

Six lots, 50x150, in the Lincoln tract, all improvements; price, 3 at \$450 each, 3 at \$500 each. For information address F.W. HOYKENS, 1813 Middlefield Place, Los Angeles, California.

FOR SALE by owner: 320-acre ranch, ideal for dairying; good grass, shelter and water; cross-fenced; 45 acres tilled; 24 in winter wheat; 100 more tillable buildings; 1 mile from county seat; cheap. Inquire H. J. McALLISTER, Box 463, Columbus, Montana.

### NEWTON REAL ESTATE

City of beautiful homes, properties small and large for sale or purchase. Can we serve you? ALVORD BROS., 79 MILK ST., Boston.

### FOR SALE—RIVERSIDE CALIFORNIA

Modern 6-room bungalow, with concrete basement, and garage; lot 60x100; price \$2500; terms. Address EDWARD HOYKENS, 1813 Middlefield Place, Los Angeles, California.

### FOR SALE—LOS ANGELES, CAL.

FOR SALE—My beautiful California country home, situated 9 miles from San Diego, 6½ acres of oranges, lemons, grapefruit, etc. Thoroughly modern bungalow, electricity and gas. Write for full description. Box 3, Lemon Grove, California.

### A LAKE FRONT

6-ROOM FURNISHED COTTAGE FOR RENT A. L. RYAN, Dixie Highway, Address J. G. LARSEN, Omaha, Nebraska.

### REAL ESTATE—LOS ANGELES

FOR SALE—420-acre ranch, Sacramento Valley, 140 acres tilled; 24 in winter wheat; 100 more tillable buildings; 1 mile from county seat; cheap. Inquire H. J. McALLISTER, Box 463, Columbus, Montana.

### ROOMS AND BOARD AND ROOMS

HUNTINGTON AVE., 142, The Lyford-Pearson home, 10 rooms, 2½ baths, 2½ day rooms; modern conveniences. Tel. B. 51000.

ST. STEPHENS ST., 72—Nice, cheery home-like rooms; table board, home cooking and baking; Sunday dinners a specialty. Terms reasonable. Address 224, Monitor Office, Boston.

NICELY furnished, steam heated, outside room; private family; near two car lines; privileges. Phone Brookline 1906 W.

### HELP WANTED—MALE

#### FOUNTAIN PEN SALESMAN

Manufacturers of highest grade fountain pens, with twenty-five years' prestige, desire quality salesmen for various territories. Liberal commission and drawing account, with excellent opportunity. Only men of highest character and excellent records considered. No matter what your present connection is, it will pay you to investigate. Send photograph, past record in detail, expectations, and references to 042, MONITOR OFFICE, Boston.

#### BIG MOTOR CAR SERVICE MAN.

We say big, having positions of importance and responsibility to fill. Two are wanted for Assistant Service Division Managers in Boston and at a branch. Men who have had practical experience in handling men, and must be able to efficiently control and operate a service division, acting as inspectors and as customers. Compensation will be based entirely on ability. Our policy is to furnish permanent positions to those of ability and lend encouragement to steady skilled mechanics of good appearance and education to advance in position higher up. Call prepared to give references and details of last positions. Interviews considered confidential. Apply to Mr. W. M. Little, Packard-Dodge Brothers cars, 1079 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, between 9 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., Monday and Tuesday.

#### Wanted—General Agents

In Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, to sell three canvasses, light new book, "Americanism," comprising a text book of the World War and containing Woodrow Wilson's war message.

A. F. ROSENBERGER  
184 St. Botolph Street, Boston, Mass.  
Phone Back Bay 841 R., Boston, Mass.

OFFSET PRESSMAN—20-80 HARRIS Commercial work.

THE DREW PRESS, Jacksonville, Florida.

WANTED—All round man for greenhouse work. F. BLOOMFIELD, Florist, Oak Park, Illinois. Tel. O. P. 205.

WANTED—Line-type machinist-operator, steady work, no overtime, good wages. Apply BEVERLY EVENING TIMES, Beverly, Mass.

### HELP WANTED

#### LAUNDRY HELP

#### WANTED

#### on Pacific Coast

Permanent positions in various departments for men and women, must be over draft age. Fine working conditions and good pay. Apply to Mr. J. W. M. Little, 1079 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, between 9 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., Monday and Tuesday.

### HELP WANTED—FEMALE

#### CASHIERS

WANTED—To work until Dec. 25; also for steady positions; with knowledge of tube room work preferred, but not absolutely necessary. Apply Superintendent.

TIMOTHY SMITH CO.,  
2267 Washington Street, Roxbury.

#### GIRLS (Roxbury)

WANTED—For messengers and to learn department store work; must be over 16; girls living within 15 minutes' walk preferred. Apply Superintendent.

TIMOTHY SMITH CO.,  
2267 Washington Street, Roxbury.

#### WANTED BY JANUARY FIRST

Christian woman for housework who is fond of children; good wages, nice home. MRS. G. H. HAGEN, 841 S. Center St., Chicago, Ill.

#### WANTED—REFINED GIRL

As companion and helper. Family of three. Good wages. Apartment 4 C, 375 Park Ave., or phone Plaza 1784, New York City.

#### WANTED—Reliable woman for light general housework and cooking for family of four adults. Address E. H. W., 595 West California St., San Francisco, Cal.

WANTED—Woman for family of two; no washing; wages \$5. Apply to MRS. MAX WELLS, 59 Temple Place, Boston.

COMPETENT general maid, for two adults, sometimes four; good wages. Tel. Arlington 420 or address P. O. Box 104, Arlington, Mass.

#### CAPABLE WOMAN to do housework in family of four. Address MRS. G. A. WAGNER, 332 Irving St., Manchester, N. H.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER for two adults in small home, 1233 E. 17th St., Brooklyn. Phone 5007 K., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Girl 15 or over for light housework. Good home. Suburb of Chicago. Box 614, Kenilworth, Ill.

#### WANTED

A good general housekeeper. 700 East 17th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

#### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CHAUFFEUR—High school boy desires position with family Brookline section. Experienced, references. Tel. Brookline 1125 W.

ENERGETIC young man with business ability and exp. desires pos. with reliable firm. J. Lee Crawford, 1227 Pendleton Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

#### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY Young woman of many years' business experience wants a position in Boston; she is a rapid and accurate stenographer; a capable bookkeeper, has exp. ability, and is cheerful, tactful and conscientious. Address M. E. 148, Boston.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER desires position which calls for intelligent, accurate and conscientious work; of service to concern of high standing; salary \$25-\$30. B. 4, Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

LADY with good references desires position in Seattle. At present an assistant to cashier in bank; have had experience in large mail office. O. D. 619, Joshua Green Building, Seattle, Wash.

COMPETENT, experienced young woman correspondent-stenographer desires position with future. M. D., 1107 Story Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

FIRST CLASS model, designer, expert fitter; engraving by day and night; write for portfolio. Back Bay 3771 W., Boston.

SECRETARIAL or stenographic position desired by capable woman. Good refs. E. W., 565 West California St., Pasadena, Calif.

A STENOGRAPHER wishes part time employment. Tel. Normal 1956 or address M. 36, Monitor, Gas Bldg., Chicago.

#### MRS. REPRESENTATIVES

Chicago Resident Salesman

DESIRES TO REPRESENT A REPUTABLE NEW YORK LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING MANUFACTURER. EST. TRADE. BEST REPS. COMMISSION BASIS. ADDR. W. 22, MONITOR, GAS BLDG., CHICAGO.

#### CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Sts., Boston, Mass. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for the Mother Church and all its branch organizations: "Ancient and Modern Necromancy, Alms Meritism and Hypnotism, Denounced." Sunday school in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

### BOSTON, MASS.

## Holiday Kit



Rubber lined; 12 pieces, as above, No. 31 Case, \$5.00. No. 32 Case, with one more piece and larger brush, \$6.00. Mailed on receipt of price. Can be returned if not satisfactory.

Cummings' Leather Goods  
653-659 Atlantic Ave., Boston

ST. JAMES HAT SHOP  
237 Huntington Avenue

Hats for Early Fall

Velvet, Beaver, Velour  
Fashionable and Serviceable

Flourace and  
HAT SHOPS

BROOKLINE, 1310 Beacon St., Coolidge Cor. ROXBURY - 173 Warren St.

Individual and making. Becoming Hats.

THE HAT BOX

Selling out Hats, Bags and Novelties

Miss Eustis

687 Boylston Street at Exeter

### MAXWELL'S

\$5 Hat Shop

Second Floor 59 Temple Place

MISS B. W. LOGAN

SPENCER CORSETS

A special design for each customer

462 Boylston Street, Room 210, BOSTON

MRS. J. B. MORRILL

CORSET MAKER

29 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

LEWANDOS

CLEANERS-DYERS-LAUNDERS

17 Temple Place 234 Boylston Street

248 Huntington Avenue Phone B. B. 3000

20 State St., near Devonshire St.

ALBERT R. DALOZ, Inc.

CLEANING AND DYEING-FACTORY PRICES

70 Ceylon Street, Roxbury, Mass.

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## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS FROM MANY CITIES

## DALLAS, TEX.

## TITCHER-GOETTINGER CO.

"THE SHOPPING CENTER OF DALLAS"

Quality Goods—Perfected Service

MAIL ORDERS

Our Mail Order Department will carefully look after the wants of out-of-town people. We prepay charges on all orders, except those for extra heavy merchandise. Sample orders promptly filled.

## A. Harris &amp; Co.

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY

Everything for Women and Children

Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Queen Quality Shoes, Millinery, Etc. We appreciate your business. MAIL ORDERS FILLED

## W. A. GREEN &amp; CO.

MAIL ORDERS

carefully and promptly FILLED

We appreciate the patronage of The Christian Science Monitor readers.

## SANGER BROTHERS

Largest Retail Dry Goods House in the South

Everything for personal wear of men, women, child. Home furnishings, furniture, rugs, draperies. Prices that tell on goods that sell.

## GOLD SMITHS

Elm and Erway

Smart Styles in Suits, Coats, Dresses and Blouses

Your patronage will be appreciated

## ANNABELLE CLOPTON

Importer—Chapeaux—Fine Millinery

1818 Elm Street, DALLAS, TEXAS

Rodgers-Meyers Furniture Co

Good Quality Home Furnishings

Furniture, Floor Coverings and Draperies of Every Variety

PRICES MOST MODERATE

CLEANING AND DYEING

Quality, Service, Responsibility

Out-of-town orders solicited

McGUIRE CLEANING CO.

ORIENTAL LAUNDRY COMPANY

Try Our Finished Family Work

S. W. Main 327—Phones—Auto M-2301

SOL-FRE-CO.

CLEANERS AND DYERS

Bryan and Harwood Streets. Phone M 5288.

RUG CLEANING. A. C. E. Morgan, Salesman for Frank F. Miller Electric Cleaner, Phone S. W. CH 3620.

THOMAS CONFECTIONERY CO.

Quality and Service

Candies, Ice Cream, Cold Drinks, Luncheon and Pastries

1100 Elm St., 1005 Main St., 1508 Elm St.

"Walk Up-Store and Save \$5.00"

VICTOR WILSON

SECOND FLOOR CLOTHIERS

Over Thompson's Cafe—1020 Main Street

LANG FLORAL & NURSERY CO.

One of the South's Largest and Finest Retail Floral Shops—Both Phone M-2468

OAK CLIFF PRINTING CO.

625 E. Jefferson Ave.

Phone C. 1201—Quality Service

NEW FALL CLOTHES AND HATS

of the Usual Shop Quality

HURST BROS. CO.

KAHN'S—HOME OF GOOD SHOES AND HOSIERY

Established 1875

1204-CO. 5TH STREET

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHES FOR MEN AND BOYS

DREYFUS & SON

SIMON DAVID—Fancy Groceries and Meats

Phones S. W. Main 596-207 and 4838; Auto M 1248.

FT. WORTH, TEX.

We are now showing exclusive Fall Styles in

Women's Ready-to-Wear Millinery and Accessories

Our customers living out of the city can secure the same service as our local patrons through our efficient Mail Order Department.

THE FAIR, FORT WORTH

South Bros. Trunk Company

Makers of "THE BAGGAGE THAT TRAVELS"

605 Main Street

NORVELL

Millinery, Corsets, Underwear, French Novelties

512 Fifth Houston Street

LADD FURNITURE AND CARPET CO.

Respectfully Solicits Your Patronage

Furniture, Floor Coverings, Stoves

Quality Good, Prices Right

BALLARD ICE & FUEL CO.

ICE AND COAL

Ice Capacity 150 Tons Per Day

Wharves in All Parts of City

SANDEGARD GROCERY CO.

A store in almost every neighborhood

We Save You 20%

HOUSTON STREET MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Cured Meats and Sausage

1904 Houston Street. Phone Lamar 2201

TEXAS TOP WORKS, J. G. Macaroni, Prep

Automobile tires, lights and curtains, dust boots, fan belts, or anything in our line. 204 Commerce Street, Tel. Lamar 262.

WALK-OVER SHOES EXCLUSIVELY

WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP

811 HOUSTON STREET

EL PASO, TEX.

WATSON'S GROCERIES

Are "Famous for Quality"

JOHN B. WATSON, 210 Texas St.

Sterchi Furniture Co., Inc.

New and Used Furniture

Cos. N. Stanton and Myrtle Aves., EL PASO, TEXAS

WOMEN'S TOGGERY

The Shop of Individual Style in Suits, Dresses, Skirts, Blouses and Millinery

AMERICAN TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK

Deposits for All Classes of Business

4% PAID ON SAVINGS

25th TIME DEPOSITS

Schroeder Dry Goods Co.

Children's Warm Gloves and Mittens for Practical Gifts

402-4 MAIN STREET, RACINE, WIS.

FRIEDMAN'S STORE

IS FILLED WITH Seasonable Goods

SHOP EARLY

Classified Advertising Charge

30 cents an agate line

In estimating space, figure seven words to the line.

RACINE, WIS.

The Ready to Wear Department

Offers Unusual Gift Giving Possibilities in Wide Price Range

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## MUSIC OF THE WORLD

## A MUSICIAN WHO KNEW HIS CALLING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

A young man sitting "on a stool at Lloyd's, in a top story office, with garret windows looking down on a back yard off Broad Street, posting up thousands on thousands of entries in the ledgers": who would recognize in this picture the virile and many-sided musician afterward to become one of England's best known and most learned composers and the director of the Royal College of Music for more than a couple of decades? Yet these were the surroundings of Hubert Hastings Parry for three years after he left Oxford.

The wonder of the picture is not diminished when one turns to the record of his early life, and finds that he was the son of a man of great artistic gifts and independent fortune living at Highnam Court, one of those noble country seats to be found in the west of England. Not only was the young Parry brought up under such singularly favorable home conditions, but at Eton, where he spent five happy years, the lad showed both the vigor of a country-bred boy in every kind of game, and also such a rapid musical development as enabled him to take the degree of Bachelor of Music before leaving school. Nor at Oxford was there any reason to think that he would soon be occupied with such sedentary and even mechanical work. Hubert Parry became captain both of the cricket and football teams of his college (Exeter), took a second in law and history and during the long vacations gave himself up entirely to musical study.

It remains somewhat of a puzzle why Thomas Gambier Parry, the father, set his face for a time against the son's ambitions for a musical career. He himself had artistic gifts and had done work in fresco, the beauty of which is still in evidence at Gloucester and Ely cathedrals, as well as in the church which he built at Highnam. Moreover, being no mean man of letters, he has eloquently expressed that ever-insistent call which the artist knows and obeys. "The impulse of art," he writes, "comes the artist knows not whence. An irresistible and untraceable ideal haunts him; its imagery falls on him like a reflection from another state of being; the mystery of it engages him, the beauty of it fascinates him; its power increases in his search to realize it; his heart and mind are oppressed at the sense of it and the expression of it by his art alone affords the means of their relief. A work of art comes forth because it must." Surely he ought to have known that his son would not long remain an underwriter. As a matter of fact the shipping connection eventually proved even less profitable than congenial to the young Parry.

From this time onward music represented the chief activity in Hubert Parry's life. That activity took many forms—historical, critical, administrative—in addition to the urgent labors of the composer. His gifts in this last direction had been shown at the age of 11, if not earlier, when he wrote hymn-tunes during his first school days at Malvern, but though he came under the influence of Samuel Sebastian Wesley, the organist of Winchester Cathedral (while at a second preparatory school), and had tuition from Elvey at Eton, there does not seem to have been any considerable output of original work until after the Oxford years.

The really productive period began after Parry's association with Edward Dannreuther. From this artist he received pianoforte lessons during his business experience in the city, and later on produced a number of chamber compositions (many never published) which were first performed at Mr. Dannreuther's house before a small circle of cultured musicians. The audience, while realizing that Parry was a force to be reckoned with, found his work baffling and difficult to follow. Yet it was during this period that he wrote his beautiful and moving "Odes of Anacreon" which were sung at a private concert given in the house of the present Foreign Secretary (Mr. A. J. Balfour), in 1879. Other songs also written about the same time afforded an indication that Parry's music was of a high intellectual order. This may be taken as the date in the composer's life which marks the beginning of his maturity work. In Mr. Fuller Maitland's "Music of the Nineteenth Century," will be found a list of chamber music which hitherto has only been played from the MSS. at Dannreuther's house. Parry's first orchestral work, with the one exception of the "Intermezzo Religioso" for strings produced during his university days, was an overture to "Guillem de Cabestanh." There followed a concerto in F sharp for pianoforte which was played by Dannreuther at the Crystal Palace. It was at this time that Parry came nearer to his goal with "Scenes from Shelley's Prometheus Unbound," performed at the Gloucester Festival in 1880. Although the work encountered a good deal of adverse criticism, it showed the same qualities of distinction of thought and mastery treatment of voices and instruments which mark his later choral works. At the following Gloucester Festival he made his first real success with a setting of Shirley's "Glories of our Blood and State," and, having found the right medium, he was not long in making secure his place in the public estimation. Yet it was not until his stately music associated with Milton's noble and solemn ode, "Blest Pair of Sirens," in the later eighties that he received universal recognition and won the admiration of all musicians.

His choral works now followed each other in regular succession. Not only at Gloucester, but at other provincial centers, those festivals which form such a marked feature of English

musical life, seemed for a time scarcely complete without work by this composer. Among the cities which listened to such first productions were Birmingham, Gloucester, Hereford, Leeds, and Norwich. Of works there performed may be named: "Judith," "De Profundis," "Job," "King Saul," "Magnificat," "Te Deum," "Ode on St. Cecilia's Day," "Milton's L'Allegro ed il Penseroso," "Invocation to Music," "Voices Clamantium," "The Love that Casteth Out Fear," "The Soul's Ransom," "Beyond These Voices," "Ode on the Nativity." These are all either what is termed "sacred" compositions or they border upon that region. But mention should also be made of an entirely secular section of Parry's work such as "Eton," set to Swinburne's ode, and sung at the four

the "Oxford History of Music," dealing with the Seventeenth Century, and some of the contributions to Groves Dictionary, will assure him that permanent place in the great musical world which his gifts as a composer would not alone secure. What could be truer or more happily expressed, for instance, than his observations on style as applied to the orchestra. "If there is a style for each individual member of the orchestra, even more essentially is there a style for the orchestra as a whole. It is capable of almost unlimited complexities of rhythm and figure, of varieties of color which are countless. In power of tone it is tremendous, in depth of expression infinite. To venture to put such an engine of power into motion at all seems to be courting responsibility.



Sir Hubert Hastings Parry, C. V. O., Mus. Doc.

hundred fiftieth anniversary of the college; the choral song from Tennyson's "Lotus Eaters" (Cambridge); the incidental music to two Aristophanic plays, "The Birds" (Cambridge) and "The Frogs" (Oxford); and "The Pied Piper of Hamelin" (Leeds). In addition to these he wrote many instrumental works including overtures, symphonies, a fine set of symphonic variations, quantities of chamber music already spoken of, large numbers of songs and part songs of genuine worth, and important works for the organ.

As a composer, Parry is difficult to place. His power of writing on a big scale was remarkable, and his method of dealing with large masses of sound impressive. From an architectural point of view his voluminous scores left little to be desired; they had a justness of scale and grandeur of form that remind one of Handel or Bach. But they lacked that depth of inspiration which is as a well of living water in the great composers. While a master of counterpoint he used it in a too obviously scholastic fashion. As for the orchestral work, in fact much of it has entirely disappeared and is not likely to be revived. It is otherwise with his oratorios, cantatas, part songs, and songs. He had an unerring instinct for the choice of words to suit his purpose, whether drawn from Biblical sources or from the writers of his native land, and he set them to music that seemed to embody the very thought of the bard. When all has been said, it must be recognized that his work was a true continuation of the great traditions of the English school, and that he was the most learned and virile of that early group of the British renaissance, which includes Mackenzie and Stanford.

Nevertheless Sir Hubert Parry's greatest achievements lie in other fields. His connection with the Royal College of Music was long and intimate—extending altogether over a period of 35 years—first as professor of composition and then as director of the institution. How greatly he was beloved may be gathered from the lips of the colleagues. One of them (Mr. H. C. Colles) says that even "a chance word exchanged with him on the stairs, is enough to tell the students that he knows all about them; that he is looking for the best from them and does not mean to be disappointed." Another of these colleagues (Miss Marion Scott) dwells on his extraordinary capacity for taking pains. "No undertaking is too arduous for him, no detail too small in the service of the college." This is altogether true; nor would any account of his gifts of administration be complete without a reference to his service on innumerable committees. Mr. Colles observes (The Music Student, March, 1916) that Parry was extraordinarily quick at distinguishing the real bearings of a problem from its appearance, and he would give you a straight answer in unconventional and unequivocal terms. He follows this with an admirable story of how Sir Hubert was once serving on a committee which had to deal with an important public question. The ineptitudes and phrase-making of its members drove him to the verge of exasperation, until an elderly clergyman sitting next to him remarked sotto voce, "Sir, I am afraid you are one of those who have never learned to suffer fools gladly."

Besides his educational work at the college, and at Oxford as Professor of Music, Parry rendered inestimable service to his art through his abundant literary labors. Ultimately, perhaps, such works as "John Sebastian Bach," "The Evolution of the Art of Music," "Style in Musical Art," the volume of

And to put it into motion to utter things which would be quite adequately expressed by a pianoforte or a set of voices is like calling the House of Lords together to cook a homely omelet." There you have the grand manner, the just phrase, the due sense of proportion, and, it may be added, a robust play of humor over all.

To speak of the honors that Sir Hubert Parry received would scarcely add to this estimate of the man. They were many and they were well deserved. In the midst of all his labors he never lost that love for open air life and adventure that characterized him from his youth upward. Perhaps his zest was greatest when sea-cruising with more than a spice of sea peril. He would take his yacht round the Isle of Wight in a gale of wind that thoroughly daunted even the skipper. Yet to no situation did he present a dull edge. Whether as country squire at Highnam, Justice of the Peace in the County of Gloucester, man of letters, musical craftsman, professor and head of a great college, he gave a keen and sustained attention to every problem as it arose. Many were the parts that were set for him playing and not one of them was played amiss.

## TORONTO NOTES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ontario.—The Mendelssohn Choir of Toronto will give its annual series of concerts next February, and Mr. H. Fricker, the conductor, has arranged his programs so as to give the character of a Peace and Victory Festival. The first concert will be opened with a Festival Te Deum, and three portions of Sir Hubert Parry's work, "War and Peace," which is largely prophetic in its sentiment, will also be sung. The number will also serve to commemorate the famous English composer. Sir Charles Villiers Stanford's settings to Henry Newbolt's poems, "Songs of the Fleet," will be another patriotic feature of the concert. This composition was favorably received when Mr. Fricker introduced it for the first time on this continent at the Mendelssohn concerts last February. "Our Enemies Have Fallen," by Stanford, and Sir Edward Elgar's stirring "Carillon" will complete the numbers which are intended to emphasize the occasion of the festival. Among the other numbers to be given by the choir are "Hiawatha's Wedding Feast," by Coleridge-Taylor, "The Surrender of the Soul," by Cornelius, and an Elizabethan madrigal, "Sweet Honeysucking Bees." The Philadelphia Orchestra, under Leopold Stokowski, will take part.

Dr. Edward Broome is making extensive plans for the concerts of the Toronto Oratorio Society, which will be given next March. The chief novelty of the program is to be the first presentation of Dr. Broome's own setting to Longfellow's poem, "Day-break." Dr. Broome has written this for chorus and orchestra, and the accompaniment will be provided by the Cincinnati Orchestra, conducted by Eugene Ysaye.

When the National Chorus gives its annual concert in Toronto in January, Dr. Albert Ham plans to introduce a novel little number. He has taken his own composition, "O Hush Thee, My Baby," words by Sir Walter Scott, and arranged the song for boys' voices with a violin obbligato. Dr. Ham is regarded as one of the leading authorities on the training of boys' voices in Canada, and he has especially prepared a small choir of boys to sing this berceuse. The obbligato will be played by Efreim Zimbalist.

## NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—The Isadora Duncan Dancers, the half dozen or so of young women to whom Miss Duncan is fortunately handing on the Greek dance, according as she has recovered it from the past and has restored it to modern use, kept up their special matinees at the Booth Theatre until Nov. 22. They appeared in association with George Copeland, the pianist, who, like Miss Duncan, has brought honor to American art through talents of an unconventional, individual and sterling kind. The performances, which were given on Thursdays and Fridays, consisted in the first place, of solo and group dances, with the young women illustrating, interpreting, or whatever is the right word, nocturnes, mazurkas and valses by Chopin, little compositions in waltz time by Schmitt and other pieces; and in the second place, of piano solo, which Copeland selected from his familiar repertory of small works, including dances by Eighteenth Century Italian and present-day Spanish composers and sketches by Debussy.

Miniatures of dance and of music, one who sought a pretty phrase might call the program, or studies in serious vaudeville, one who prefers stage jargon might call it. In any case, the particular interest, connected with Miss Anna Duncan's dancing of the Chopin valse, No. 11, to take an example from the first part, or the piano solo with Mr. Copeland's playing of Debussy's "Minstrels," to take an example from the other, was fine detail of execution and jewel-like effect of expression. But to say that, is not to forget that the Duncan-Copeland enterprise has more to recommend it than a certain far-sought and aristocratic elegance. For it adds to its high technical qualities the more important ones of sincere method and cheerful outlook. Not a step of the Greek maidens is wasted in idle decoration. Not a note of the pianist is sounded but with the purpose of making hearers glad.

Of all musical instruments, none excels the harp for appeal to the eye. The harp in a symphony orchestra always lends a glory to the picture of the concert platform. The harp in an opera orchestra is sure to catch a gleam from somewhere, even when the stage lamps are most dimmed, and to interrupt one's vision momentarily, just as a pleasant reminiscence does one's thought. This somewhat poetic state of things arises largely from the convention which harp makers have adopted of giving it a green and shadowed background of palms. The delight of the whole thing to look upon was unusual, and charm of sight was matched by charm of sound. The tone of the harp was generally small in volume, as though the players had taken a lesson from hearing the Paris Conservatory Orchestra. But the relative range of dynamic was such as to allow all the shading needed for a flexible interpretation of the music.

The pieces presented were necessarily adaptations, for seven harps are not a combination to which composers have systematically applied their formulas. On the program were short works by early Italian and French writers and works borrowed from Debussy's piano list, including the ethereal "Danse du Puck." Some of the selections were remarkably well arranged to bring out effects of dialogue between one side of the semicircle of harpists and the other, and to set off solo melody against accompaniment. The Salzedo Ensemble was assisted by Mme. Povla Frijs, soprano, who sang French and Scandinavian folk-songs, with the seven harps taking the place of a piano.

Puccini's three new short operas, "Il Tabarro," "Suor Angelica," and "Gianni Schicchi," which were announced for production this year at the Colon Opera House at Buenos Aires, but which have been held over for their first presentation at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York, are billed to be sung on the night of Saturday, Dec. 14, with Mr. Moranzoni conducting. Prices for the performance have been put on a \$7 scale.

Mrs. Edna Blanche Robinson, soprano, appeared in Eolian Hall on the evening of Nov. 25, singing a program of airs and songs and playing her own accompaniments. Walking on the platform alone, sitting down at the piano and starting to play the introduction to the "Mad Scene" from "Lucia," she made the occasion seem very informal, almost homelike. At the same time, getting ready thus to interpret an elaborate old-school aria, her hands busy with the keyboard and her face in profile to the people, she made things a bit anxious for those accustomed to suppose that just running the coloratura singing machinery smoothly is job enough for one person. But this capable artist carried the performance through with the greatest ease; and when she came to the most florid of Donizetti's elaborations, she turned and looked over her shoulder to the audience as smilingly and as unconsciously as though the piece were "Comin' Through the Rye." It was the same way in all her numbers, which included works by Grieg, MacDowell and other composers whose

names are frequent on song recital programs. The evening was contemplative and pleasant; very satisfying, indeed, from the standpoint of entertainment. Musically, too, it was admirable as far as tone and execution were concerned. But in another respect it could have been better. The artist as singer unquestionably took advantage of the artist as player, with the result that the performance was wanting in the quality which a good accompanist would have insisted upon—the quality of rhythm.

The Flonzaley Quartet (Messrs. Betti, Pochon, Bailly and d'Archembault) appeared in Eolian Hall on the evening of Nov. 26, presenting Schubert's Quartet in D minor (op. posthumous), two movements from Albiner Magnard's Quartet in E minor, op. 16 (animé et s'évade) and Glière's Quartet in A major, op. 2. This chamber music institution may now be said to be the best on the American concert circuit, with no close rival. It returns before the public this season, having all the brilliant professional qualities with which it left the scene last spring, and having a few more, if possible, of the ingratiating and human ones which are its greatest distinction. Its performance of the Magnard excerpt was remarkable as carefully respecting the talents and methods of the composer, while giving those touches of comment and interpretation which indicate its real opinion of the whole matter and reveal its estimate of the writer's worth.

The public will assuredly be grateful that the quartet has enrolled itself among the friends of Magnard, the proud musician who refused to give up his house to the Uhlans and whose career closed in the storm of the First Battle of the Marne. The two movements of the quartet in E minor are planned with the idea of giving each of the four instruments as near complete independence as possible. This means that the music is to be classed as contrapuntal; but it does not mean that the score is merely intellectual or that it is for a moment dull. On the contrary, the composer proves that four melodies can be carried along together without loss to the emotional interest of any of them. He proves, further, that four contrapuntal voices can be blended into a harmony of rich texture and into an expression of glowing, sustained thought.

Josef Hofmann, the pianist, announces that he will present at Carnegie Hall on the afternoon of Jan. 25, a program of works by American composers, comprising Johns, Goldmark, MacFadden, Mason, Parker, Dillon, Beach and Royce.

## ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—A varied program was presented at the first of the Queen's Hall Symphony Concerts when Sir Hubert Parry's "Symphonic Variations" and Sir Edward Elgar's first symphony were revived. Both works are of exceptional interest and have been too long neglected. Parry is at his highest orchestral level in the fine variations, which abound in happiness and prove his learning to be untinted with pedantry. The work reminds one of the following passage which occurs at the end of an article written by Sir Hubert many years ago: "It is even possible that, after all its long history, the variation still affords one of the most favorable opportunities for the exercise of their genius by composers of the future." Elgar's beautiful first symphony made an irresistible appeal, and Sir Henry Wood secured an alert and decisive performance of both works. Mme. d'Alvarez sang Chausson's "Chanson Perpetuelle," also the "Lullaby Song" from Massenet's "Werther" with her usual compelling effect, and Miss Lilla Kanevskaya (who took the place of Miss Katherine Goodson at short notice) gave an admirable account of herself in Schumann's pianoforte concerto.

In December the London Philharmonic String Quartet will appear for the first time in Glasgow. The members of the quartet are Messrs. Arthur Beckwith, Eugene Goossens Jr., Robert Jermy and Cedric Sharpe. Dvorak's quintet in A major will be played with Mr. Philip Halstead as pianist, who is also set down to contribute solo. Miss Clara Simons of the Carl Rosa Opera Company is to be the vocalist.

Mr. Mark Hambourg has given a recital in the immense Central Hall, Westminster. His program included a d'Albert transcription of a Bach prelude and fugue, Beethoven's C sharp minor sonata, Chopin's B flat minor sonata, and some modern work of diverse character. The hall was filled with an audience that evinced the liveliest appreciation of his interpretations which, it must be said, were varied in merit, though all were distinguished by clarity and undeniable technical brilliancy. In choosing so large a hall in the neighborhood of Westminster, this pianist has departed from the traditional usage of recital-givers in two ways. In the first place he has shown himself greatly daring in regard to the size of the concert room, and in the second place he has chosen a locality unfamiliar from the concert point of view. This action, the part of Mr. Hambourg, which resulted in so great a success, opens up new vistas to enterprising artists for recitals elsewhere than within the customary concert area.

The London String Quartet recently brought their short autumn season to a close with a concert of unusual interest. Brahms' clarinet quintet, McEwen's beautiful "Threnody," a first performance of an early Seventeenth Century cantata by Franz

Tunder, and a group of charming songs made up the program. The cantata, for voice, string quartet, pianoforte and organ made a delightful impression, and McEwen's Threnody Quartet showed the true excellence of these players who have done so much for the music of their countrymen. Brahms' lovely quintet found particular favor. The work was first introduced to a London audience in March, 1892, when it was played by Mulhfield, Joachim, Ries, Strauss and Piat; indeed, the quintet was originally inspired by the playing of Herr Mulhfield, who was then the distinguished clarinetist of the Meiningen Orchestra. But still, as Mr. Colles so strikingly says: "Had Brahms never heard the great clarinetist, that music must have been expressed somehow. It is the composer's last word in that part of music in which he did his greatest work. . . . The first movement seems to contain all things in the best of his life's experience—surpassing beauty, infinite tenderness, with here and there a gleam of that rugged strength which characterized all his art." On this occasion Mr. Charles Draper was the clarinetist, and the strings were what they were, nothing remains to be said about the quality of the performance. Miss Dorothy Silk sang songs by Roger Quilter, Mallison and Hamilton Hart with much charm, and was also the vocalist in the Tunder cantata.

The Wigmore Hall was again completely filled for M. Moiseiwitsch's second recital, unbounded enthusiasm being aroused by the beauty of his playing. On this occasion the program offered a royal feast of Beethoven and Brahms; to wit, Beethoven's "Moonlight" and "Appassionata" sonatas, Brahms' famous "Variations on a Theme by Handel," the "Variations on a Theme by Paganini," as well as some of his smaller works. The difficulties of the Brahms variations are among the greatest that are to be found anywhere in the literature of the pianoforte, and the master and initiative of the composer are seen to perfection in them as played by M. Moiseiwitsch. It is not surprising that this pianist enjoys such popularity, for he is a consummate artist and makes vivid and effective everything he plays.

## MINNEAPOLIS MUSIC

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota.—The Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra opened its belated season with concerts in the St. Paul and Minneapolis Auditoriums on the evenings of Nov. 21 and 22. The assisting soloist was Mischa Elman.

The symphony selected by Emil Oberhoffer for the first concert was Kalinnikov's Symphony No. 2, in A major. The first symphony of this little-known Russian composer was played twice by the Minneapolis orchestra during the season of 1916-17, and created a lasting impression. It was also used by Mr. Oberhoffer at several concerts during the midwinter tour last season.

The second symphony, on the whole, may be said to have repeated the success of the first and to have deepened the impression made of Kalinnikov's important and individual place among modern Russian composers. While the symphony is intensely racial, the folk-songs of Russia being the source of nearly all its themes, it exhibits a wholesome, normal, optimistic clarity of thought and intention quite devoid of the morbidity and gloomy introspection often characteristic of the music of its country. The orchestra, blended into pliant unity by its unusually long period of preparation for the season's work, played the symphony, as well as the entire program, with few evidences of the summer's idleness, ordinarily noticeable at an initial appearance.

The name of Ernest Bloch, a Swiss composer who came to this country to conduct the orchestra for Maud Allan's dances in 1916, appeared for the first time upon a Minneapolis program. He was represented by two orchestral poems, "Winter" and "Spring." These delicate genre tonal pictures present their composer as a distinct, independent and charming talent. They are impressionistic in their drawing and intensely atmospheric. Effects of icy chill and penetrating winds are skillfully produced by the ingenious instrumentation of the first poem while the second throbs with warmth and vitality. Printed words are too rigid a medium in which to describe the effects produced by the finer resources of orchestral utterance, and it must suffice to say that the Bloch poems are of the highest and most artistically legitimate type of program music.

Mr. Oberhoffer's own orchestration of two movements from Debussy's only string quartet brought pleasantly forward the well-balanced and unified string sections of the orchestra.

Mischa Elman has undergone a development since last he played in Minneapolis that is little short of a transformation. His days as a boy phenomenon are happily past and he has emerged from their perils a mature and manly artist. Even the showy passages of Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole" failed to obscure his new artistic dignity and his deeper insight and feeling, which were especially evident in his choice and interpretation of encores, played to piano accompaniment; these were a large of Gluck's and a quaint valse-ménuet of Hummel's.

The program opened to a standing audience with Mr. Oberhoffer's orchestrations of five national hymns: "America," "Rule Britannia," "La Marseillaise," "La Brabançonne" and the "Marcia Reale Italiana," closing, as usual, with "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The orchestra's Sunday afternoon popular concerts began on Nov. 17, and will be given for 24 weeks.

## PHILADELPHIA MUSIC

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—The Rich Quartet gave its first concert with the new viola player, Emil Féir, leader of the violas in the Philadelphia Orchestra by transference from the same desk in the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Féir's luscious and firm-fibered tone was a matter of great moment to the ensemble and of immediate satisfaction to the audience. Mr. Féir illustrates the advantage of being a specialist upon his strongly individual instrument; he is not a violinist who plays the viola "on the side," but an artist who has made his calling and election sure. For the tenor voice in the string quartet Hans Kindler, 'cellist, used his new-old Italian instrument, a Sanctus Seraphino, for the first time in public, after keeping it a year to let it "ripen" and to let his hand conform to the mensur. The quartets played were but two in number—Beethoven in B flat, Op. 13, No. 6, and Borodine in D, No. 2, wherein the nocturno, with the low voice of the 'cello, was made to sing like a lullaby.

The Metropolitan Opera Company opened with "Mazurka," by Henri Rabaud. Curiously, the audience let Pierre Monteux, who conducted, slip into his seat unnoticed, at the start, and it was the appeal to the eye, not to the ear, that woke the house out of a politely perfunctory attention to the normal enthusiasm of first-nighters. This manifestation came after the sumptuous ballet, whose appareling, if it did not deplete the resourceful wardrobes of the Metropolitan, beggared the critical stock of adjectives. The merit of the music, with its acute perception of the values of every differentiated shade of tonal pigment and its consummate knowledge of the peculiar aptitude of every instrument, is not to be called in question by those whose standards are above the jazz-band and the ukulele. But it left the audience, almost always, cold. It seemed to the lay ear more crudite than eloquent, more ingenious than enticing. Madame Alda was given that coherent love-song to sing because she begged M. Rabaud to give her an aria truly cantabile. Her beauty of voice and presence as the Princess evoked much open admiration.

In the midst of the proceedings her lyric declamation of "The Star-Spangled Banner" was that of Columbia's self come to life—and her accent was authentic American. How Giuseppe di Luca in the title rôle knew just when and where to sing, on the baffling, tumultuous underpinning which threw out no chromatic hint to hero or heroine, was a mystery to the type of musician whose knowledge goes no further than knowing what he likes. Leon Rothier gave a voice of concorous unctuousness to the stately measures of the Sultan; Andra de Segura contributed a neat, effective portrait of narrow jealousy in the rôle of the Vizier. His enactment supplied a large part of the somewhat slighted comedy relief which the theme and the material of the opera would seem to connote.

It seems to have been Hans Kindler, week for that artist again made his appearance in one of the coveted solo opportunities of the Academy season of the Philadelphia Orchestra. The 'cellist took the Saint Sæns A minor concerto for the medium of his successful appeal to an audience already converted by his acquired prestige and popularity. He played with an extraordinarily easy, Heifetz-like fluency, and he breezed over the hurdles of technique as if they were not there. The playing was in marked superiority to any public performance of Mr. Kindler hitherto, and must help to establish him in critical regard as in popular favor among the foremost exponents of his craft. Other features of the program invited the audience to distinguish between the Germany of Beethoven and Brahms and the Germany of Kaiser and kultur: for of the former composer the "Coriolanus" overture was played, and the "St. Anthony" variations on a Haydn theme, by the latter writer.

Finally, the lithe and debonair Dr. Stokowski gave vent to Tschalkowsky's "Pathetic" symphony—departing from his custom to put it last on the program, since he realized that its ultimate strains scarcely admit of a sequel on a symphonic program. There is nothing Dr. Stokowski and his men do better than this, and no matter how often the work is played the liking of the audience for it is undiminished. The sapient and sophisticated critics, for whom the future itself is not futuristic enough, might like to take it away from our subscribers, but they will not have it so. In their affection for this music of beautiful mournfulness the present commentator is committed to the side of the polloi,—especially when it is interpreted in such masterful and moving fashion.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## An Accidental Author

"Father was in the habit of saying that his career as a writer was wholly 'accidental.' His insistence on this point was, of course, largely due to his humble estimate of his own talents," writes Julia Collier Harris, in her biography of Joel Chandler Harris. "But the lover of 'Uncle Remus' who has fallen under the spell of the old man's humor, tenderness, and dramatic force, is inclined to disagree with the author's own theory of his success, and to believe that aside from all accidents, happy or otherwise, he was bound to fulfill his destiny as a creator of characters that 'wind themselves around our hearts and owe little to circumstances.'"

"After the enthusiastic reception by the public of two volumes of 'Uncle Remus' stories, their author was asked to contribute to an 'experience meeting' of writers in Lippincott's Magazine. Under the title of 'An Accidental Author,' this is what he wrote, in part:

"The 'Countryman' was published on a plantation, and it was on this and neighboring plantations that I became familiar with the curious myths and animal stories that form the basis of the volumes accredited to Uncle Remus. I absorbed the stories, songs and myths that I heard, but had no idea of their literary value until, some time in the seventies, Lippincott's Magazine published an article on the subject of negro folklore, containing a rough outline of some of the stories. This gave me my cue, and the legends told by Uncle Remus are the result."

"Prior to this time, father had contributed several songs in dialect to the Constitution. . . . Others were contributed throughout 1877, and character sketches of the old man followed, together with the animal stories, including the one about the Tar-Baby, of all, perhaps, the best loved. Father received letters about this story from every quarter of the civilized world. Missionaries have translated it into the Bengali and African dialects; learned professors in France, England, Austria and Germany have written, suggesting clues as to its source; it has been used to illustrate points in parliamentary debates, and has been quoted from pulpits and in the halls of Congress."

"The great popular success of the legends was a matter of strange surprise to their author. 'It was just an accident,' he persisted; and added, 'all I did was to write out and put into print the stories I had heard all my life.' . . . On being asked how the legends happened to be put into book form, he continued: 'The representative of a New York publisher came to see me, and suggested an 'Uncle Remus' book. I was astonished, but he seemed to be in earnest, and so we picked out of the files of the Constitution enough matter for a little volume, and it was printed. To my surprise, it was successful.'"



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## Poets and the Sea

"Swinburne's feeling for nature, especially for the sea, is too well known to need any general description here," W. B. Drayton Henderson writes in his volume, "Swinburne and Lander." "Lander's, however, is little known, except perhaps in so far as Swinburne has shown it in the splendid line from 'Regeneration' he quotes as prelude to his own marine meditation, 'By the North Sea':

"We are what suns and winds and waters make us."

"There is not another closely resembling it in content elsewhere in Lander's poems, though there are many poems showing a singularly tender love for nature. But there are important expressions of the same idea in his prose. Reference has already been made, in an earlier chapter, to one of these passages. But it is pertinent again, 'I assemble and arrange my thoughts with freedom and with pleasure in the forest air, under the open sky.' So he says through his Epicurus. 'Many a forward axiom, many an inhuman thought hath arisen . . . from hearing a few unpleasant sounds, from the confinement of a gloomy chamber, or from the want of symmetry in it. We are not aware of this until we find an exemption from it in groves, on promontories, or along the sea-shore, or wherever else we meet Nature face to face, undisturbed and solitary.' Not a lover of the sea to any such extent as was Swinburne, his feeling for it comes to light in yet other conversations, nowhere more beautifully than where he makes Sidney remind Lord Brooke of their experience during a walk by the sea, and how, 'when our conversation paused a while in the stillness of midnight, we heard the distant waves break heavily. Their sound, you remarked, was such as you could imagine the sound of a giant might be, who, coming back from travel into some smooth and level and still and solitary place, with all his armor and all his spoils about him, casts himself slumberously down to rest.' To this there should be added a commentary from yet another context, explaining the significance of beauty:

"I do believe that beauty, in its early innocence, has something of what, for want of a better and more definite name we call ethereal; something pure and rapid, something that stands impassably between us and evil, and holds our little world from ruin and corruption, something that unites us here in love and amity, inasmuch as what is mortal can be united, and converts us at least to itself in fineness and perfection."

"In 'Brechtus', . . . a crown of praise is placed on the brows of Athens. The circlet is a sea-coronet, a sea tribute—though a tribute enforced, as it were,

"Torn from the wave's edge whitening."

that her head should 'wear worship for a garland.' "By the time the 'Ode to Athens' came to be written, city and sea are friends again. The Aeschylus and poetic necessity (present in 'Brechtus') of making Athens represent the land and her enemies the hattering sea is over. All that is remembered concerns Salamis and the 'Salamian-seamen' who made liberty and the sea a dual glory. And this is typical of Swinburne's feeling whenever he moralizes about the sea during his entire maturity. It is an emblem of liberty. It is also more than this, for it functions both as cause and as symbol of an aspiration which is essentially religious."

"Other writers have expressed just such an aspiration: Lander, as we have seen in the quotations just given, where he shows himself responsive to the beneficence of Nature met face to face, undisturbed and solitary, in groves, on promontories, or along the sea-shore; Shelley, even more than Lander (though each expresses with individual emphasis the same Eighteenth Century romance of distance):

"I love all waste And solitary places; where we taste The pleasure of believing what we see Is Swinburne. . . ."

And Swinburne, coming after them, only restates the underlying thought. He does not change it; he does not give it, especially as compared with Shelley, any new significance but he does color it with his own peculiar loves, of heroes and the sea itself.

"Sometimes his delight in sea-spaces is simple—the delight of a bird in the air, of wind in an open moor. He follows every shift of waves visible from sky line to shore; exults in the breach or lapse of water, in foam on reefs, or the pulse of the tide felt among creeks and inlets, 'lined and paven with sea flowers' (as in those desolate salt marshes of Dunwich which 'Of Shore' and 'By the North Sea' make so memorable). But the desolate miles and changeless leagues grow, soon, too narrow a confine for him; and there comes as it were an extension of horizons giving out into the infinite."

## The Swan

The awakening swan grows tired at last Of weltering pastures where he feeds; He cleaves the labyrinth of reeds. He arches out his sparkling plumes, He wades and plunges, till he finds Beneath his breast the azure glooms Where the great river brims and winds. Then, with white sails set to the lee, The current cold about his feet, He fares to those Hesperides Where morn'ng and his comrades meet. —Edmund Gosse.

## Country

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT is the real meaning of country? If you look the word up in a dictionary, you will discover that it is a region or a state, or a rural as opposed to an urban district. You will find, in short, that it is almost anything except what it really is, and this for the simple reason that every definition is based on the reality of matter, and, at that, matter in the form of the earth, earthy. But if matter is unreal, and that is the teaching of the New Testament, if the reality of all things is contained in the divine Mind, and that too is the teaching of the New Testament, then the true definition of country is to be sought not in the dictionaries, but in the New Testament, and may be found in that wonderful passage in the letter to the Hebrews, which closes with the words: "But now they desire a better country, that is, an heavenly; wherefore God is not ashamed to be called their God: for he hath prepared for them a city."

Now let us, for a moment, turn from the Christian to the pagan, from Jerusalem to Rome, to the wisdom of a man who was passing up and down these Roman streets when Paul was learning his trade in Tarsus. Seneca was a materialist, like all Romans, and, like all Romans, for that very reason, not overburdened with moral scruples, but he possessed the Roman breadth of mind, which found expression in the Roman law and the Pax Romana. Therefore, about the time the letter to the Hebrews was being composed, he was writing to the Roman world, "Non sum mei angulo natus; patria mea totus hic est mundus," which being translated means, "I am not born for a corner of the world; the whole world is my country." If, then, the pagan materialist could see thus far, and Seneca saw many things clearly, whether he lived up to them or not, what should be expected from the man who has accepted the philosophy of the New Testament, "But now they desire a better country, that is, an heavenly?"

Seneca would have smiled, like Lucian after him, at the philosophy of Jerusalem. The world was very real to him, and very pleasant, in his Roman villa. But eighteen hundred years have passed since then, years of slow awakening from the Roman sleep in the senses, and so, today, kick as the world may against the prick, the philosophy of Jerusalem is steadily triumphing, and the world becomes daily more willing to accept the teaching of Christian Science, as expressed, by Mrs. Eddy, on page 468 of Science and Health, "There is no life, truth, intelligence, nor substance in matter. All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all." What this means is, of course, perfectly simple. It means that everything that really exists, exists, not as a material phenomenon, but as an image in divine Mind. A man's country, then, is not Rome nor Jerusalem, it is the mental realm in which he dwells. The ancient Hebrew, living by the sword, and dying by the sword, looked to matter to help him, and builded his cities of refuge, from the frontiers of Edom to Jacob's oak. But the Psalmist, wiser than he, wrote, "He that dwelleth in the secret place of the most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty."

Gradually, as some understanding of what all this means dawns upon the human consciousness, the terrific, if all unconscious, non-morality of such a saying as that of Stephen Decatur, "My country, right or wrong," is laid bare. My country, right or wrong, means exactly, in a curiously antithetical way, just what the Psalmist meant, in another song, when he wrote, "If I ascend up into heaven, thou art there; if I make my bed in hell, behold, thou art there." A man's country, that is to say, is where he dwells mentally. He cannot alter it by any process of material naturalization. He may cross the sea for conscience sake, but he will carry it with him; he may emigrate to improve his worldly chances, but he cannot leave it behind. He may have spelt it Dogma in Lincolnshire, he will spell it Dogma in Massachusetts; he may have called it Fear in Russia, he will call it Fear in Australia. One passport alone there is that can gain for him an entrance to the city of God: it is spiritual understanding. Faith alone is not sufficient. Noah, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, all these, the writer of Hebrews admits, had faith, but it left them "strangers and pilgrims on the earth." The "better country" can be entered only through understanding, the understanding of God. Flags and patriotic songs, no matter how worthy or typical of how much right, are material accompaniments which must be discarded. They would set up frontiers inside Principle, and threaten harmony with war. Who, demanded Jesus, in a terrific sentence, which positively pulverizes human sense, "Who is my mother? and who are my brethren?" and then, answering himself, he replied, "Whoever shall do the will of my Father which is in heaven, the same is my brother, and sister, and mother."

The difficulty of all this, to the human mind, is that, even when it has accepted Christianity, it regards Christianity as chimerical if pushed too far. Citizenship, on the lines indicated, is regarded as ludicrous or worse, and this in spite of the fact that Paul himself declared that a man's conversation or citizenship, if he were a Christian, must be in heaven. The difficulty, of course, arises from the fixed impression of the world that heaven is a condition

of eternal life to be attained through death, or else a mythical Christian Olympus, instead of being a condition of spiritual harmony attainable here and now—the kingdom of God within a man. Such a realization of harmony would necessitate a man dwelling in, and acting in accordance with, divine Principle, a thing which would certainly make a man a better citizen and a truer patriot than obeying the impulses of evil. Nor would it make him in the least chimerical. On the contrary it would make him intensely practical. It would not cause him to stand aside in the day of Armageddon, and see evil triumph. It would make him a whole-hearted supporter of right, even if the road should lead him to the trenches.

True patriotism may, owing to a man's limited spiritual grasp, cause him to die for his country. But a truer patriotism would face him with the infinitely more difficult task of living for it. Even the pagan Seneca saw that. "Non quam diu, sed quam bene vixeris refert," he wrote, "How long you live is not what matters, but how you live."

## "Good Morning"

"Good morning," said the baker; "Good morning," I replied. "A nasty day," he ventured; "Oh, not at all," I cried; He gazed upon the landscape. And said, "I think it's wet;" "But very fresh," I told him. His puzzled frown I met. "It's really beastly windy," He challenged me again; "But really very bracing." I answered him. And then The argument was finished. He handed back my book. And once more said "Good morning." With quite an absent look. "Good morning," I said brightly. And plodded through the rain. . . . —From "Pipples From the Ranks of The Q. M. A. C." by 3617 I Grindlay.

## The Apple

The apple is the commonest and yet the most varied and beautiful of fruits. A dish of them is as becoming to the center-table in the winter as the vase of flowers was in the summer—a bouquet of spitzbergen and greenings and northern spies. A rose when it blooms, an apple is a rose when it ripens. It pleases every sense to which it can be addressed, the touch, the smell, the sight, the taste; and when it falls in the still October days it pleases the ear. It is a call to a banquet, it is a signal that the feast is ready. The bough would fain hold it, but it can now assert its independence; it can now have a career of its own.—Burroughs.

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## The Joys of Going Away

"To appreciate the true joys of Going Away one must be a child in a family whose annual migration is a thing long looked forward to as the supreme delight of the year. My own memory of Going Away in this manner," Filson Young writes in "Letters From Solitude," "lies like a golden haze on the most distant part of life that I can remember."

"Our Going Away took place very properly on a Monday. The Saturday preceding it was a day of disturbance and unrest, when the ordinary order of things was suspended, and one was thrilled by the sight of the various large trunks standing about in the fairway of corridors and landings. It was on Saturday, or sometimes even on Friday, that we began to repeat a rhyme or chant used only on these occasions. It was as follows:

"This time three days where shall we be?

In the steamer going to —"

The missing word supplied the rhyme, and it was considered creditable and effective if one of us, by making elaborate calculation, could suddenly foreshadow one of the more thrilling moments of the journey by saying:

"This time twenty-five hours where shall we be?  
Standing-on-the-quay-waiting-for-the-mail-car going to —"

"But if Going Away was the most glorious part of the holidays of childhood, Arriving was the most purely joyous. . . . Going Away happened at night, and Arriving happened in the morning; and in that statement is contained the whole essential difference between the two.

"Arriving began by one's waking up in the small hours of the morning and wondering where one was, and gradually becoming aware that one was indeed in the cabin of the ship and traveling in the midst of the sea. The great question was how soon one could get up. The view from the port-hole probably revealed only a gray waste of waters. One hardly dared to look at the time for fear it should be some dreadful hour like three or four o'clock—a hopeless hour, at which it was quite useless to get up. One lay trying to go to sleep again, or, failing that, determined to lie still for an hour by sheer effort of will; and when one looked at the clock again it was but five minutes later. Sometimes one would try to persuade oneself that four o'clock was quite a reasonable hour to get up, and, having dressed, find one's way up on decks that were either deserted and very wet, or else in process of being washed down, so that there was no dry spot to sit upon. No land being visible, and the air being probably bitterly cold, and the sun not risen, the most sanguine temperament failed to support

such conditions, and one would come down again and make another effort to sleep, repeating these experiments until one did sleep in earnest, and woke up with a shock to find that the green shores of Ireland were visible, that the sun had risen, and that other people had been up for quite a long time. How sweet the air was, how green seemed the familiar shores of one's native land! There were greetings to be exchanged, notes to be compared on the experiences of the night, absorbing interests connected with the arrival of the steamer alongside the quay and—joy of joys—the sight of the yellow wheels of the conveyance which was to carry us on the last thirty miles of our journey. This was nothing more nor less than a long car, a kind of vehicle unknown except in Ireland, and, in sober truth, nothing more luxurious than a species of spring dray with wooden flaps over the wheels and a kind of knife-board arrangement on which four or six people sat facing outward on either side, the luggage being piled in the middle. But the fiery chariot of Elijah could not have seemed to us a more delectable and luxurious and splendid conveyance.

"And now we were all packed and tucked in behind rugs and aprons, and rattling over the stony streets of the town and out into the country road, with the morning sunshine slanting still low across it, and the air still sweet from the dew and showers of the night, and the hedgerows fragrant and bright with wild roses and dog-daisies. We had thirty miles to cover, with changes of horses three times, and the joy of the road before us."

"Now . . . we strained our eyes along the road to mark the familiar objects; and as we neared the village of our destination, familiar faces began to appear on the road, and we recognized them with a thrill of wonder that they should exist so unchanged during our absence. Now began the long wall of the demesne, with a curtesying figure at the first lodge gate; and at the end of the wall, under a tunnel of trees, the pump and the first white cottages of the long village street. The horses were whipped up, and with a glorious motion we entered on the last stage of our triumphal progress."

## At Mablethorpe

Oh, and I wish that I Was at Mablethorpe.  
Where the long fawn foreshores lie Taut as a wetted warp.  
And the long waves rush and ply Like a shuttle that carries the weft.  
Like a harpist that strikes his deft Fingers across the harp.  
Oh, to see the long waves rush.  
Like the wool the shuttle carries Along the coast; to hear the hush  
Of the waves that wash  
To the distance, the wave that carries  
Way down the coast, then comes  
Up flush. . . . —D. H. Lawrence.

## Seville's Crenelated Walls

Every evening we used to go to walk and watch the sun setting behind the Triana suburb, on the other side of the Guadalquivir River. A noble palm tree spread its disk of leaves as if to salute the sinking sun. I have always greatly loved palm trees, and I can never see one without being carried off into a poetic and patriarchal world, into the midst of foreign scenes of the East, of the splendors of the Bible.

A bridge of boats connects the two banks and unites the suburbs to the city. You have to pass over it to visit, near Santiponce, the remains of Italica, the native place of Silius Italica, the poet, and of the emperors Trajan, Hadrian, and Theodosius. There still exists a ruined amphitheater, the outline of which is quite plain. The dens in which the wild beasts were kept and the dressing rooms of the gladiators are easily recognized, as well as the corridors and the seats. It is built of cement mixed with stones. The stone revetments have probably been carried off for more modern buildings, for Italica has long served as a quarry for Seville. . . . The most complete and interesting remains of all that vanished splendor is a mosaic of great size which has been surrounded with walls, and which represents the Muses and Nereids. When water has been poured over it to revive the colors, they show very brilliantly, although cupidity has led to some of the most precious portions being carried away. There have also been found in the debris some fragments of statues in fairly good style, and there is no doubt that intelligent search would result in important discoveries. . . .

The Trajan gate is also claimed to be Roman and to be named for the Emperor. It is of monumental aspect, of the Doric order, with columns in pairs adorned with the royal arms and surmounted by pyramids. It has its own alcade and is used as a prison for knights. The gates del Carbon and del Aciete are well worth looking at. On the Xeres Gate is the following inscription: "Hercules built me. Julius Caesar encircled me with walls and lofty towers; the Saintly King won me with Garcí Perez de Vargas."

Seville is surrounded by a girdle of crenelated walls, flanked at intervals by great towers, several of which have fallen into ruins, and moats now wholly filled up. The walls, which would be useless against modern artillery, have, thanks to their dentelated Arab crenelations, quite a picturesque effect. Caesar is said to have built them, as he is said to have built every wall and camp that exists. Theophile Gautier, in "Travels in Spain" (tr. by Prof. F. C. de Sumichrast).

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, NOV. 30, 1918

## EDITORIALS

### A Spanish Plan That Failed

A FEW days after the armistice was signed, it was pointed out in these columns that the news which had been such a cause for rejoicing to all the world, outside the Central Empires, had brought to Spain something very like consternation. All the news that has come out of Spain since that time goes to show that this consternation was even more deeply seated, and had a much more profound cause than was at first supposed. Those who were in any way acquainted with the situation in the country knew, of course, that the Spanish people were very far from being justly acquainted with the real war situation. For many months, and even years past, the censorship on the Spanish press has been of the most drastic and autocratic character, and, with a series of governments absolutely determined to maintain the neutrality of the country, browbeaten by and utterly subservient to a strong pro-German party, headed and organized by the German Ambassador in Madrid, this censorship, as might be imagined, has been exercised entirely in the German interests.

The result of this has been that, in spite of the desperate efforts made by the press, during the weeks immediately preceding the German débâcle, to prepare the way in Spain for the coming collapse, the Spanish people, and especially, perhaps, the Spanish business man, never fully realized what it all implied. When the great news did come, curiously enough through German sources, there was a period during which the nation was practically dumfounded, and this condition obtained, not only amongst Germanophiles, but very generally throughout the country.

The full reason for this is only now becoming apparent. The fact of the matter is that Spain, today, finds herself surrounded by the fragments of a stupendous plan built up by her rulers, aided by German money and German influence, to assist the rehabilitation of Germany after the war, and incidentally to gather to herself untold wealth. Spain, it now appears, has endured all she has endured at the hands of Germany, during the last four and a half years, for this one purpose. To this end she allowed her ships at sea to be sunk by German submarines, her sailors to be ruthlessly killed, her harbors to be used as submarine bases, her "protests" to be ignored, her domestic peace to be endangered by German-fomented unrest, and her internal and external policy to be dictated by the German Ambassador in Madrid. For this reason, too, she carefully maintained her neutrality, and insisted again and again, explicitly and implicitly, that she had no part or lot in the great struggle which was going on in the world, and intended to keep aloof from it.

Spain, it now appears, calculated the situation, as she saw it, to a nicety. Germany, the Spanish statesman reckoned, might not win the war, but then again she could not possibly lose the war. If she won the war, she could not fail to incur the lasting ill will of all the nations ranged against her. Even if her victory were complete enough to secure favorable trade relations with these nations, she could never be sure that her goods would not be boycotted by the people themselves. Such a situation would be extremely favorable to Spain, the nation with accumulated wealth, with business men and manufacturers ready and eager to do business to the uttermost with Germany, and with all the prestige which her consistent neutrality might bring to her. Then again she calculated that if Germany did not actually win the war, and the great struggle resulted in a compromise, the position would be even more favorable to Spain, because the likelihood of Germany being to some extent shut out from the trade of other countries would be more certain. Spain never reckoned on a German defeat; still less did she reckon on a German disintegration. The "unforeseen," however, has happened. Germany is defeated, and, as far as can be seen, is rapidly disintegrating, while the Spanish business man sees the collapse, in all directions, of his carefully calculated plans.

The picture presented by Spain at the present moment, therefore, is one of complete incoherence. There is a tremendous desire to secure a place in the great movement toward democracy, on which all the world is embarked. Newspapers which, a few weeks ago, studiously avoided all such subjects, now begin to acclaim the desirability of a democratic régime, produce full-page articles on President Wilson, and in a variety of other ways seek to convince the allied peoples of their attachment to democratic ideals. Such attempts, however, deceive no one for a moment. The real Spain, the German-governed Spain, is still there, and is still seen by those who have eyes to see, underneath the veneer of democracy. The German propaganda has not come to an end in Spain. Germany has no more abandoned her efforts to keep her hold on Spain than she has abandoned her efforts to influence the rest of the world, through countless devious ways, to her own advantage. The Germanophile press in Spain, at this moment, is full of instruction for those who will make the attempt to understand its full significance; for the German effort here, as elsewhere, is to drive a wedge between the Allies. In Spain, this effort takes the special form of seeking to alienate the United States. Germany, the propagandist seeks to show, has, all along, been in virtual agreement with President Wilson, and from that proceeds by easy stages through various forms of clumsy flattery to the grand suggestion that President Wilson might find it right "for the satisfaction of his own humane instincts, to abandon the rest of the Allies and pursue a course of his own," favorable to Germany, and, of course, favorable to Spain, whatever all that may mean.

Now the very absurdity of the suggestions, from the point of view of the outside world, shows the desperate straits of the German propagandists. Nevertheless, such

absurdities, as far as Spain is concerned, cannot be dismissed as of no importance. Spain, at the present time, is taking comfort from them, and Spain has not yet begun to learn that her only hope of salvation is to put behind her, once for all, such absurdities, and face the facts of the situation as they stand.

Like all great issues, the issue of the Spanish question is simplicity itself. When all the allied world, with varying degrees of discernment, was ranging itself on the side of righteousness, in the great struggle just ended, Spain stood aloof, and she not only stood aloof, but sought to lay up for herself wealth by aiding and comforting with hopes for the future those who were fighting on the other side. When the Count de Romanones declared, as he did, some months ago, that Spain did not feel herself committed to engage in the war in any way, it was pointed out in these columns that Spain had made her position perfectly clear, and that she would do well to remember that inexorable statement of fact embodied in the words, "He that is not with me is against me." Spain, today, is discovering, and will discover yet more fully still, the real significance of these words; what it means, in fact, to attempt a self-seeking neutrality in the battle of Principle.

### Dissatisfaction About Coal

THE United States Senate Committee on Commerce was seriously informed, by a representative of the Fuel Administration, at the reopening of the investigation into the conduct of that bureau, a few days ago, that the prospects for a full supply of anthracite this winter were good. The figures presented seemed to justify this statement. Accompanying an account of the proceedings of the committee on the day this testimony was given was a press dispatch saying that production of anthracite coal was now 100,000 net tons behind the daily average production for last year.

During the week ended Nov. 16, it seems, production averaged 234,000 net tons daily, in comparison with 333,000 tons during the corresponding week of 1917. For the present year, to date, the total production of anthracite was given at 63,381,000, as against 64,921,000 tons for a like period last year. So that the statement of the representative of the Fuel Administration would appear to have been rather too optimistic, especially when it is considered that, with 1,500,000 tons greater production last year, the Fuel Administration demanded extraordinary economy in the use of anthracite to "prevent a famine."

Before the same committee, more recently, however, appeared William Wilhelm, a lawyer of Pottsville, Pennsylvania, who testified to the effect that corporations which control the anthracite coal fields decline to permit the output to be increased, and that no effort had been made by the Fuel Administration to increase production. This witness further testified that the owners of anthracite properties had been responsible for the failure of New York City authorities to obtain a supply of culm to meet the fuel shortage in that community.

Dr. Jonathan C. Day, commissioner of public markets in New York, also a witness, testified that the Fuel Administration had refused to give approval for a municipal coal yard in that city. He said that the plan in New York was to establish a municipal coal yard, which would save the people \$3,000,000 in their coal bills, and after explaining how it was hoped to accomplish this object, and in reply to a question by Senator Kenyon, the witness flatly expressed the opinion that the Fuel Administration desired to keep the profits of the coal dealers up.

Not the least interesting incident of the proceedings on the latter occasion was referred to in the Associated Press report in these words:

Dr. Day, when asked, by a representative of the Fuel Administration who attended, whether he knew that more anthracite had been shipped to New York for this winter's consumption than ever before, replied that the reports showing shipments indicate that; but that the reports of coal stored in New York show there is a shortage.

The fuel situation in New York, as made evident by recent action of the authorities of that city, is decidedly unsatisfactory; an inquiry now in progress shows it to be decidedly unsatisfactory in Boston. There are protests against the continued high prices throughout a large section of the country. In the Senate Committee, at its first session, inquiry was made as to the increase of \$1.05 a ton in the price of anthracite, coincident with \$1 a day in the wage of the miners. "In reply to the contention of Senator Reed," says the press report, "that if a miner produced six tons of coal a day the increase to the mine owner under the price advance would be \$6.30 a day, whereas the increase to the miner would be only \$1 a day, Mr. Neale, production director of the Fuel Administration, replied that the problem would not work out that way, as mining conditions would vary, and as the increase was not made on all sizes of coal."

In all previous cases where the price of coal has been advanced out of all proportion to an advance in wages to the miners, the coal operators themselves have offered vague and, to the consumer, entirely unsatisfying explanations of this character. In the present instance the explanation, which explains nothing except that the operator apparently gets six times as much as the miner out of the recent advance of \$1.05, is made by a representative of the Fuel Administration.

### Civilian Duty in Demobilization

SOME of the elementals need to be considered in relation to the problem of demobilization. Ships bringing to the United States many thousands of men of the American Expeditionary Forces, released by the signing of the armistice, are now on the ocean or actually arriving. Other thousands of men are being discharged from the cantonments and training schools. The most casual of observers can see an increasing number of military uniforms on the streets of practically every community in the country.

Under the law discharged soldiers out of employment may wear their uniforms for a season. This rule has been made so as to lessen the strain, during the period

of demobilization, upon civilian clothing fabric mills and clothing factories. When a discharged soldier obtains employment, however, he is expected to discard his uniform. The quicker the uniform is discarded, therefore, the better, for the fewer the uniforms seen on the streets hereafter, the greater the assurance that young men who entered the military service are getting back to their former occupations; the sooner they get back to their former occupations, the nearer will a community be getting to normal conditions.

The civilian population of the employing class should cooperate with the government, in the work of demobilization, by finding or making employment, as rapidly as possible, for the disbanded soldiers and sailors at home as well as for those who come from overseas; and it might be wise if every seaport community had a citizen organization which would assist the government in hastening the return of non-resident discharged service men to their own home towns. The accumulation of men dismissed from the army and the navy will increase rather than diminish in seaport cities during the next year, unless steps are taken to prevent it. If the men are returned promptly to the communities from which they came when they entered the service they will soon be absorbed by local activities and industries.

New York recently has had occasion to recognize how great a menace the presence of a multitude of idle men in uniform may be in certain circumstances, and precautions are being taken there to prevent a recurrence of disturbances, not in themselves very serious, perhaps, but liable, under certain conditions, to become so.

It will be wise for the civilian population to remember that the demobilization of 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 men is a very large undertaking. It is so, even though not more than 50,000 to 100,000 a week are mustered out. Even where the discharged soldier or sailor goes back to his old position, the disturbance is not greatly lessened, for in a large percentage of cases, unless employers shall take action to the contrary, a substitute worker will be supplanted.

At first blush it may seem like asking too much of the employers of the country to carry more help than they actually need; but it will be better for all in the long run if they can continue the war sacrifices a little longer, so as to take up, to the greatest extent possible, the slack resulting from the sudden return of peace. At the most, it cannot be long before work and workers shall be properly adjusted; the widest extension of employment that may be adopted will help to bring this about. If there shall be some shrinkage in net profits by reason of the employment of more help than is actually necessary, the sum total of any apparent loss from this source will be as nothing compared with the harm that might result to the country, and consequently to business, from the adoption of a policy which would result in filling the streets with idlers during the winter now at hand. An idler in uniform is as likely to get into mischief as an idler in plain clothes.

If the right view of the situation is taken and acted upon, there should be employment waiting for every discharged man, without any serious displacement of those who stepped into the industrial breach when the nation called its sons to arms. There is no question about there being plenty of work to be done in every field of endeavor, and there is no doubt that an era of great prosperity is at hand. What is needed most, at the present time, is confidence in the future, and the thing that will make soonest and most certainly for such confidence is the determination of every individual to do his part toward bringing the nation back to the tasks that were laid aside, only temporarily, that a supreme undertaking might be carried through.

The war work is finished, so far as the average citizen is concerned. What is most needed now is to turn the nation, first of all, back to the accomplishments that enlisted its thought and its energies before the war began.

### The Forth and Its Firth

MANY people, perhaps most people, have caught their first glimpse of the Forth and its Firth as their train has rushed over the great steel immensity of the Forth bridge. And certainly such a glimpse is a good introduction. It is fleeting, almost spasmodic, as one great girder after another rushes past the carriage window, but nothing can take away from that wonderful impression of blue waters far below, stretching out on the east to the sky line, between the far-flung shores of the Kingdom of Fife and Edinburgh, and to the west, up the narrowing Firth, toward Bo'ness and Culross. Here at the great bridge it is all the Firth. The Forth itself is long since lost in the waters of the sea, and to find it again one must go on up stream beyond Culross to Kincardine, where the river officially joins its great estuary.

From Kincardine to the highlands northeast of Ben Lomond, where Duchray Water and Avonduh join together to form the Forth, is only some thirty miles as the crow flies, but the Forth takes its time over it, and, by winding here and winding there, manages to cover twice that distance before it finally reaches salt water. The "links of the Forth" are, indeed, one of its special claims to distinction. The river begins straightly enough, as rivers go. Duchray Water is in a hurry as it makes its way through the hills and woods and over the rocks of Stirlingshire, and when it joins forces with the Avonduh, just west of Aberfoyle, they both go on in a hurry. It is not, in fact, until Kippen is reached that the "links" begin. From thence onward the man who walks along the banks of the Forth walks practically in every direction to get up the stream or down. So it meanders on, through the wonderful plain which is known as the Carse of Stirling, under the "auld brig" of Stirling itself, the key to Scotland, within half of the great hill from the top of which Stirling Castle, through the centuries, has looked down on these windings hither and thither.

It is from the top of this sheer crag, more than 400 feet above the sea, that the famous "links" of the Forth may be seen to best advantage. It is always a wonderful view from Stirling Castle, wonderful for its sheer beauty, and wonderful, too, for the wealth of history which sur-

rounds every town and village which dots the plain, through which the river winds on, picking up the light here and there, vanishing into the haze of the distance, and then emerging again as the mist, maybe, suddenly rises; whilst far away on the eastern horizon, just a gray outline against the sky, is the Forth bridge, where the river has given way to the Firth.

And the Firth of Forth is, of course, one of the most notable things in all Scotland. From Kincardine, where it officially begins, to that imaginary line just west of the Isle of May, from the East Neuk of Fife to the mouth of the Tyne, in Haddingtonshire, where it officially ends, is a distance of forty-eight miles; whilst from shore to shore the expanse of water measures anything from one and a half miles, at Queensferry, to seventeen and a half miles off the Isle of May. Within this great expanse of water whole fleets may ride at anchor in perfect safety, and, although little is known of the great scenes which must have taken place in these waters during the last four years, the story of the Firth of Forth during the great war, culminating as it did the other day with the surrender there of the German high seas fleet, will be not the least interesting of the many stories which still remain to be written.

### Notes and Comments

THE Greenville (North Carolina) Daily News, in its issue of Nov. 20, adapted for use in its editorial column an editorial article which appeared originally on Nov. 16, in The Christian Science Monitor, under the heading, "The President and the Peace Conference." All that our Greenville contemporary had to do was to omit four or five lines, which if reprinted would have caused a little embarrassment, the remainder of the work of preparation having been left to a pair of trusty shears. This was the only editorial which the Greenville Daily News published on the date mentioned, and for this reason, perhaps, the only one it was thought well to appropriate without credit from these columns.

STILL seeking to establish who or what was most important in winning the war, an anonymous editorial writer has made an interesting and plausible case for King Edward VII of England. The argument, therefore, looks before the event and rests on the power exerted during his lifetime by that monarch in creating the friendly feeling between Great Britain and other countries that prepared the way for a genuine and effective alliance against the designs and armed force of Germany. And for just these activities it is said that King Edward's undesirable cousin admitted being afraid of him.

IN THESE columns, a few days ago, anent the controversy over the official status of Woodrow Wilson in the event of his attending the peace conference, it was held that wherever the President of the United States might be, there, so to speak, would be the White House, and that he could legally perform the duties of his office anywhere else in the world as well as in Washington. Notwithstanding the opinion of former Attorney-General Wickersham to the contrary, this position is now sustained by some of the most eminent lawyers and jurists in the United States. Stated, or, rather, restated, in plain terms, the official status of Woodrow Wilson while absent from the country will be the same as when he is within the borders of the country.

Nobody can sign any document in the United States as President while he is away. He cannot delegate his authority. The Vice-President cannot act as President. There is no provision in the Constitution for a President of the United States ad interim. Papers signed by Woodrow Wilson as President, in France, or in any other country, will be as valid as if signed within the jurisdiction of the United States. In the case of heads of departments, however, acting officials for the different places may be named in the absence of chiefs. Mr. Polk, for instance, is to be Secretary of State ad interim while Mr. Lansing is absent. How, then, about the next in succession to Mr. Wilson? His status does not change at all. Mr. Marshall will still be Vice-President.

WHEN, in October, M. Clemenceau received a Rumanian delegation he was asked, after a few minutes' conversation, by one of the delegates, to send a message to the Rumanians who had fought so gallantly and suffered so terribly in the allied cause. The French Premier's message was as pithy as it was expressive. "I rise," he said, "in the presence of your delegation; I take my hat off to the Rumanian people; I put it on again in face of the Rumanian Government."

WITH tractors capable, all told, of doing the work of some 250,000 men and about 1,500,000 horses and mules, the United States met the food crisis far more readily than it would have been able to do had the crisis come before the adoption of the tractor. The object lesson will probably be helpful to Europe during the coming reconstruction. Turning the sword into a plowshare has served its purpose as a figure of speech; the practical thing now is to turn the tanks into tractors.

IT is now for the House of Representatives of Florida to say whether or not that State shall be fifteenth on the list of American sovereignties to ratify the prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution. The Senate of Florida, on Wednesday, took a decidedly firm stand on the proposition, its vote being twenty-five to two in favor of ratification. Florida is, of course, pretty nearly dry as matters stand, but its favorable action on the prohibition amendment is none the less needed to help to make the rest of the nation dry.

HAVING helped to win the war by honest toil in his own little back yard patch, it may easily happen that many a war gardener will turn his war garden into a peace garden, and keep right on raising his own truck, rising superior to any peace-time temptations to indolence. Pipe it ever so lively, the time of peace will still afford opportunity for a man to save money by cultivating a garden.